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Gazetteer

of the

Province of Sind

B Volume V

Nawabshah District

30453

Under the orders of the Government of Bombay

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NAWABSHAH.

DESCRIPTION.

TABLES II-A, II-B AND III.

CHAPTER I. OF 'A' VOLUME.

The Nawabshah district is situated on the left bank of the river Indus between 27° 15' and 25° 45' North latitude and 67° 50' and 69° 5' East longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Khairpur State, on the east by the same State and the Thar and Parkar district, on the south and south-west by the Hyderabad district and on the west by the river Indus. The river, being uncertain in its course, is not always the boundary of the district, and at the present time a portion of Kandiaro taluka lies on the right bank and contiguous with the Mehar taluka of Larkana district. The area of the district is 3,889 square miles; its greatest length from north to south is 104 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west 64 miles.

Except for a portion of Nawabshah taluka, which includes part of the great Indian desert, the district forms a piece of the alluvial plain of the Indus. It has, however, never been subject to the river floods or 'lets' like the country to the north of it. Although a strip of the eastern border of Khairpur where it touches the Kandiaro and Naushahro talukas is irrigated, the sand hills of the desert are already in sight. Near Kot Lalu station on the North-Western Railway the Khairpur boundary turns at right angles eastward to the Jamroo Head, so that the district at this point includes some of the Desert, here known as the 'Ganjo Thar'. But a little further south the Desert itself curves sharply away to the east, following the corresponding curve of the mountains on the other side of the river, just as one rut of a cart track follows the curve of the other. Consequently the sand hills leave Nawabshah taluka at its south-east corner and Singhor taluka, like Shahdadpur to the west of it, is on the alluvial plain of the Indus. The four northern and western talukas comprising the Naushahro sub-division are much like any other talukas in the Indus Valley, except that the land lies rather higher than it does on the right bank, so that no river bunds are required in the district. Further east, along the western edges of Nawabshah and Shahdadpur talukas runs a belt of 'dhoros', ravines, mounds and low sand hills which marks the course of an old bed of the Indus, probably the one which flowed through the Aror Pass and had one of its mouths in the Rann of Kachh. East of this, until the great sand hills of the Desert are reached, the soil is again flat and alluvial, though of a somewhat different type. The spring level is very low and light, and sandy soils alternate with hard clayey loams.

This country includes the eastern part of Nawabshah taluka and most of Sinjhora which are now fairly closely cultivated throughout on the Nasrat and Jamrao Canals. But formerly it was little but an expanse of flat bare earth, beside which the Thar Desert seemed green and well watered.

Geographically most of the district is in what is termed vaguely 'Vicholo' or Middle Sind. Nawabshah town is indeed almost the exact centre of the province.

Climatically however the district is divided very sharply into an upper Sind half and a lower Sind half. The dividing line runs from Sehwan Ferry eastwards to the Gango Thar opposite Daur railway station. This division corresponds to, and is in fact caused by, the eastward trend of the mountains which has been mentioned above. To the south of this line throughout the six hot months a strong steady sea breeze blows a great part of every day and the whole of every night, its usual direction being south by west. It is frequently accompanied by dust. By day Nawabshah is hotter than Hyderabad but cooler than Larkana and drier than either. By night it is never really hot at all. To the north of the line this breeze disappears and the climate has the full rigor of the Upper Sind hot weather. With the change of climate the appearance of the country seems to change too. Wooden tyred bullock carts, irrigation wells, and fine avenues of Sirah and Nim trees are all noticeable signs of Upper Sind. A less prosperous sign is the disappearance of the excellent fodder grasses (Khia and dimri) which are fairly common in the cooler and rainier south. In most parts juari and wheat take the place of bajri and cotton; but this distinction has been somewhat changed by the Nasrat Canal. The Nasrat country was colonised by a mixed population which has spread cotton to the north and juari to the south of the dividing line. At the same time the Panjabi colonists on the perennial Jamrao have covered with wheat fields the southern taluka of Sinjhora where that crop was hardly known before; from 1916 to 1922 maximum temperature at Nawabshah was 114 and minimum was 48.

The rainfall at Nawabshah shows a normal mean of 6.46 inches per annum. The four northern talukas receive rather less than the southern ones. The bulk of the rain falls in the monsoon months. The cold weather rains, which are so useful for the rabi crops of Upper Sind, are very infrequent. Frost in the district is practically unknown.

POPULATION.

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI.

CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district had not come into existence in November 1911.

Census details. The population amounted to 418,660 persons, of whom 321,135 were Muhammadans, 97,347

Hindus and the remainder Christians and others.

The figures for the same area at previous censuses are as under :—

1872	..	..	..	275,303
1881	..	..	..	252,742
1891	..	..	..	334,009
1901	..	..	..	355,439
1911	..	..	..	448,478

The decrease is due to influenza epidemics.

The number of females to every thousand males in the district is proportion of sexes shown below :—

Total population.	Muhammadans	Hindus.
790	771	837

A similar disparity is noticeable in every other district, and no satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon is forthcoming.

The district is one of the most populous, as it is one of the most fertile in Sind. At the time of the census of 1921 the

Distribution.

area which now forms the district contained only two Municipal towns, Tando Adam and Shahdadpur, the population of which was returned at 12,966 and 5,941. The whole population may therefore be regarded as rural, and the average number of inhabitants to the square mile works out at 107, which is not far short of 128, the figure for the Larkana district on the opposite bank of the river. The most densely populated region is the Kandiaro taluka which has 173 inhabitants to the square mile, corresponding to the 214 of the opposite taluka in Larkana district, Labdarya. The least populous region is Sawabshah taluka with 39 persons to the square mile. Since the formation of the district Shahdadpur has been converted into a Municipal town. Otherwise the district is conspicuous for the large number of villages which are just too small to be constituted into Municipal areas.

It is impossible to extract from the census returns any information about the movements of the population. It is

Migration.

probably less than anywhere else in the province owing to the absence of large towns and the lack of communications eastwards through the desert.

The census returns begin with a very large item called 'Arabs.'

Prominent Tribes, &c.

It is not easy to say who these are. It is true that a large number of the great Zamindars are Saiyids, the best known being Khan Sahib Murad Ali Shah of Bhiria.

But they are more prominent than numerous, and it is hard to believe that the descendants of the prophet even with the addition of the Kureshis and Ansaris, can account for so many thousands. No doubt many have given these names falsely and probably the Kallhoras have been included under the head of Arabs, although they are really a mixed crowd of mizids of a Kurdish murchid. The highest figure on the list is that of the Samas. There is the usual uncertainty about the exact origin of the numerous tribes which come under this head. But their habits and features show them clearly to belong to some Rajput clan, whether it be the Sama division of the Yadav or some other. In Sinjhoro taluka is the residence of one of the Sindhi chiefs, K. B. Kambho Khan, Jam of the Jumejo tribe. Other common tribes are the Uner, Bughia, Sathar, Rahu and Dahri with Mahmud Khan Uner of Kazi Ahmad as their headman.

Of non-Jamot tribes the Machhis of the Solangi and Kiria sub-divisions are most common in Sakrand. There are not many Sirais, the chief tribe of Panjabi origin being the Zardari Jats, who inhabit the wild country along the old river bed and combine camel breeding with agriculture. Baloches include the Talpurs some of whom are peasants while others, such as Mir Mehrab Khan of Mehrabpur, are grandsons of ruling princes. The latter, who include branches of the Ulta as well as the Khairpur family, mostly live just outside the Khairpur border. But a certain number of Junior Talpurs of various families have settled on the Nasrat and the Jamrao. There are also a few Maris, descendants of the Mirs' Feudatory army, and some miscellaneous Baloch graziers on the edge of the desert. The remainder are recent immigrants from the Sehwan mountains and from the northern frontier. Some have come to avoid starvation, some to avoid blood feuds; others to find investments for their money or their skill in rice growing. Most of them call themselves Rinds, but many are really Bangwars or Jagirania. The chief man of the Baloches in the district is Wadero Gul Muhammad, who is a cousin of the Rind Chief and formerly lived at Pir Arain in Sehwan taluka.

There are over twenty political pensioners living in the district, but except Mir Mehrab Khan mentioned above none is of importance.

The chief Jagirs are those belonging to Rasul Bakhsh *walad* Fatch Muhammad Khan Mari, Rasul Bakhsh *walad* Bilawal Khan Lekhu, Mir Khair Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Khuda Bakhsh Khan and Mir Ali Nawaz Khan *walad* Ghulam Murtaza Khan. The last two are representatives of the four great Talpur families.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII.

CHAPTER V OF 'A' VOLUME.

The increase of area in 1921-22 as compared with 1915-16 shown in Table VII is mainly due to the results of the revision survey.

The 'others' in the same table shown under "not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands comprising desert and sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, e.g., Government buildings, (3) lands set apart for public purposes, e.g., for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanaas and (4) land eroded by the river Indus.

The general aspect of the district has been described above. With the exception of the desert portion of Nawarshah taluka the remainder is of uniform character, the land is high lying, and the agricultural conditions do not greatly vary in different parts.

The Nawarshah division consists of the Kandiaro, Nawarshah, Moro and Sakrand talukas.

Kandiaro.—This taluka is protected throughout its river frontage by a belt of forests from two to three miles in width. Its surface has been described as having the appearance of two great land waves with three troughs or depressions rolling out from and running parallel to the Indus. The main canals flowing through it are the Nasrat, the Naulakhi and the Mehrab Wah. The land is high and in 1922-23 no less than 4,000 irrigation wells were enumerated. About 70 per cent. of the cultivation is on lift and the remainder on flow. The main kharif crops are *juari* and *bajri* and the main rabi crop is wheat.

Nawarshah.—The old eastern course of the Indus marks the length of this taluka either by a deep continuous bed of sand or by a well defined low tract. The riverain border is covered with forests, which at times suffer from the encroachments of the river. The main canals are the Nasrat, the Inamali Wah, the Kotai Wah, the Murad Wah, the Bag Wah, the Perwa Wah and the Dambhro Wah. Approximately half the cultivation is on lift and half on flow. Wells are therefore not so numerous as in Kandiaro. The staple crops are the same as in that taluka although a little cotton and rice are grown.

Moro.—This taluka is geographically similar to Nawarshah taluka. Its main canals are the Dad and the Dambhro. Its cultivation is half on lift and half on flow and the staple crops are the same as in Kandiaro and Nawarshah. *Jambha* is also extensively grown.

Sakrand.—This taluka has a very large area adjacent to the river under forest. There are also more trees and more jungle in it than in any other taluka of the division. It is irrigated by the Dad Canal and its branches, including the Ren distributary. The areas under lift and under flow irrigation are approximately equal. The area under *bajri* is

about double that under jvari. Considerable areas are under rice and cotton. In rabi jamlho and wheat are the main crops.

The Nawabshah Division consists of the Nawabshah, Shahdadpur and Sinjhoro talukas.

Nawabshah.—This taluka, formerly known as Nasrat, contains two distinct parts which are divided by the Nasrat Canal. The eastern part is sandy and desert. The western is cultivated, being irrigated by the Nasrat Canal and its branches, and by the Dad Canal and its branches. About three-fourths of the cultivation are on flow, and bajri and cotton are the staple crops.

Shahdadpur.—The western border of this taluka is formed by what must have been an old bed of the river, as a series of dhoros, ravines, mounds, and low sand hills run along it. The irrigated area lies high, and about two-thirds of it are cultivated on lift. Cotton and bajri are the predominant crops. The main canals are the Dad and its branches, the Ali Bahar Kacheri and the Great Marukh.

Sinjhoro.—This taluka is separated from Shahdadpur taluka by the Jamrao Canal. This canal and its branches irrigate it. The main crop is cotton, although the area under wheat is on the increase. Two-thirds of the irrigation are by flow.

Something has been said above about the main characteristics of the soil of the district. As in the Hala division of Hyderabad district the main soils are :—

- (1) Dasar—Suitable for jvari, bajri, cotton and tir.
- (2) Wariasi—Suitable for gourds and melons.
- (3) Kalarzi—Suitable for rice.
- (4) Kharzi—Suitable for all crops.
- (5) Shor-kalar—Not suitable for cultivation.

The properties of these soils have been described in detail in the 'A' Volume.

The main crops as stated above are jvari, bajri and cotton in kharif, and wheat and jamlho in rabi. The area under rice is comparatively small. The character of each crop has been fully described in the 'A' Volume.

A conspicuous feature of the north of the district is the number of gardens. Both European and indigenous fruits and vegetables grow very well in them. The oranges of Tharushah have a special reputation. Mangoes and lemons also flourish.

IRRIGATION.

TABLE X.

CHAPTER VI OF 'A' VOLUME.

The revenue limits of the district do not correspond with those into which Sind has been divided for irrigational purposes, and although the Nasrat Canals district (formerly known as the Northern Hyderabad) is wholly contained in the revenue district, some part of the Hyderabad Canals district also irrigates it. A full account of the Canals has been given in Chapter 6 of the 'A' Volume and figures in respect of them are given in Table X below. Since the 'A' Volume was written the Ren Wah has been remodelled and extended, and has brought a large area of Sakrand taluka under cultivation. New heads for the Nasrat, Naulakhi and Mehrab Wahs have been constructed.

The proposed Rohri Hyderabad Canal is designed to pass through this district and will command the areas which are at present beyond the reach of irrigation. The construction of the canal is now in progress (1925).

ECONOMIC.

TABLES XI AND XII.

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Rents, wages, prices, credit and indebtedness have been discussed for the whole Province in Chapter 7 of the 'A' Volume, and this district scarcely presents any special features. The prices of grains are practically the same as in the adjoining district of Hyderabad. Wages are slightly lower than those at Hyderabad, the reason being that there is no large town like Hyderabad to put them up.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is a purely agricultural one. Its principal crops are *juari*, *hajri* and cotton, and these are exported. The only imports are clothes, rice, sugar, and articles of European manufacture. The export by river is negligible and transport by road is a thing of the past. The traffic is entirely by railway, but detailed statistics are not available. Tando Adam and Nawabshah are the chief business centres of the district, and agencies of some of the European firms of Karachi are established there. There are 14 cotton ginning factories in the district, half of which are at Tando Adam. The rest at Shahdadpur and Nawabshah and Bhiria. There are also a few rice husking factories.

Twenty-four fairs are held at different places throughout the year, and a considerable retail business in the ordinary necessities of life is done at them.

There is no important industry other than that of agriculture. Pack saddles are made at Khadro and rough woollen carpets at Pad Idan, but both industries are on a very humble scale.

The North-Western Railway runs through the length of the district from Mehrabpur to Tando Adam. It has already been described in the 'A' Volume.

A light railway from Mirpur Khas in Thar and Parkar district runs north and parallel to the Jamrao Canal to Khadro in Sinjhora taluka, having stations in this district at Bobi, Jhol, Sinjhora and Khadro. The line belongs to a private Company, and was opened for traffic in 1912. It is worked by the Jodhpur Railway.

Schemes have been put forward at different times for extending this railway to Nawabshah, and for constructing another feeder line from Mehrabpur to Pad Idan serving Halani, Kandiaro, Tharshah and Naushahro. But neither scheme has up to the present materialized.

The road communications of the district are on the whole good, and though no road is metalled, they have up to the present served the traffic that plies upon them quite satisfactorily. It is impossible to enumerate here more than the chief roads and the places at which they touch.

The trunk road from Kohri to Hyderabad runs throughout the district. The following are its stages :—

Stage.	Distance in miles.
From Mohbat Dero Sial to Kandiaro	10
Bhiria	10
Naushahro	6
Sadhuja	9
Moro	7½

Stage.	Distance in miles.
From Mohbat Dero Sial to Kandiaro— <i>contd.</i>	
Shahpur	7
Doulatpur	7
Kazi Ahmed	16
Sakrand	10

Six and a half miles south the district border is reached and the road enters the Hala taluka of Hyderabad district. The road is bridged throughout, and at each of the stages except Shahpur there is a *minafir-khana*. Sweet water wells are in existence at each stage, whilst there are lungalows at the Taluka headquarter towns and at Kazi Ahmed.

From Kandiaro the following branch roads take off: to Kandiaro Station (10 miles east), to Lakha (6 miles south), to Tharwah (10½ miles south-west), to Dahbro (6 miles south-west), to Kamal Dero (5½ miles north-west), to Mohbat Dero Jatoi (6 miles north) and to Haland (6 miles north-east).

In Naushahro taluka roads branch off from Bhina to Tharwah (6 miles north-west), to Lakha (6 miles north-east), to Bhuria road railway station (6 miles east) and to Pad Idan (12 miles south-east). From Naushahro roads go to Tharwah (7 miles north), to Pad Idan railway station (11 miles east), to Phul (7 miles south) and to Mithiani (10½ miles west).

* In Moro taluka, a road goes 7 miles east from Sadhuja to Phul. From Moro roads proceed to Sahra (13 miles north), to Bandhi station (21 miles east), to Gachero (7 miles south-west) and to Lalia (7½ miles west).

In Sakrand taluka a road goes north from Kazi Ahmed to Thall (11 miles), while from Sakrand roads go to Nawabshah (16 miles north-east), to Sarchari railway station (13 miles east) and to Mehrapur (10 miles west).

From Nawabshah a road goes north parallel to the railway past the stations of Bucheri, Daur, Bandhi, Kot Lahu to Pad Idan (37 miles). Other roads go from Nawabshah to Chanessar (12 miles west), to Jam Sahib (13 miles east) and to Shahpur (14 miles south-east).

From Shahdadpur roads go to Sakrand (20 miles north-west), to Shahpur (16 miles north) and on to Khadro (6 miles east from Shahpur), to Jhol (16 miles east), to Berani (15 miles south-east), to Blit Shah (9 miles south-west) and on to Hala (6 miles), and to Tando Adam (11 miles south). From Tando Adam roads go west to Hala (12 miles), east to Berani (9 miles) and south-east to the border of Tando Allahyar Taluka (2 miles).

Sinjhora is connected by road with Sanghar (10 miles east), Landhi (8 miles south-west) and Jhol (10 miles south-east). Generally speaking the condition of the roads is very much better in the northern portion of the district than in the south. From Jhol a road goes to Berani (13 miles south-west).

Ferries are established at regular intervals on the river and are controlled by the Local Board: the receipts are evenly divided by the boards of Nawabshah and Larkana districts. At present the number of ferries is 23.

REVENUE.

TABLES XIV, XV, XXII-A AND B, XXIII, XXIV, XXV,
XXVI-A AND B.

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XV gives very complete figures of the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each taluka and calls for no comment, though it may be pointed out that a different settlement is in force in that part of Sinjhero taluka which is irrigated from the Jamrao Canal. Proposals for a new settlement in this tract and for Sakrand taluka, have now been sanctioned. For settlement purposes the district is a normal one.

The figures of revenue given in Table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding Tables. Forest revenue is excluded from this table, and shown separately in Table XIV. The head 'other sources' includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the 'A' Volume, and also that which is derived from the fisheries in the district. An account of the fresh water fish and fisheries of Sind has found a place in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume. The right to fish in the Indus and in the canals and dhands within the district is annually sold by auction. In the case of canals and dhands filled by canals the proceeds are credited to the Public Works Department. In the case of the Indus and of dhands filled by river water the proceeds go to the Revenue Department.

JUSTICE.

TABLES XVI TO XXI.

CHAPTER X OF 'A' VOLUME.

The courts existing in the district for the administration of criminal and civil justice with their respective jurisdictions are shown in the following table:—

	Name of Court.		Jurisdiction.
Court of the	District Magistrate	..	The whole district.
"	Sub-Divisional Magistrate.		The Nausahro division.
"	Naushahro.		
"	Sub-Divisional Magistrate.		The Nawabshah division.
"	Nawabshah.		
"	Resident Magistrate.		The Naushahro, Kandiaro and Mero talukas.
"	Naushahro.		
"	Nawabshah.		The Nawabshah, Sakrand, and part of Shahdadpur taluka.
"	"	Tando Adam ..	The Sinjhora and part of Shahdadpur taluka.
Seven Courts of Mukhtiar-kars and Magistrates, one in each taluka.			Within taluka limits.
Seven Courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates, one in each taluka.			Within taluka limits.
Two Courts of Bench Magistrates, two Nawabshah, one Sakrand, one Karimnagar, one Mero, one Naushahro, one Rohia, one Shahdadpur, one Berani, one Tando Adam.			
Subordinate Civil Court, Naushahro	..		Naushahro, Kandiaro and Mero Talukas.
"	Shahdadpur	..	Shahdadpur, Sakrand and Nawabshah talukas and the Hala taluka of Hyderabad district.

The District and Sessions Court of the district is situated at Hyderabad. Proposals are under consideration for a separate court for the district.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the first class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Resident Magistrates are invariably first class Magistrates. The Mukhtiar-kars exercise either first or second class powers and the Head Munshis ordinarily exercise third class powers. Special Magistrates are periodically appointed, but their powers vary.

There are two Subordinate Civil Courts in the District, one at Naushahro and the other at Shahdadpur. The court at Shahdadpur has also to do civil work of Hala taluka of Hyderabad district. The Sinjhora taluka is included in the jurisdiction of the subordinate civil court of Mirpur Khair in the Thar and Parkar district.

A Sub-Registrar has his office at all the taluka head-quarters except Sakrand and Sinjhora. The work of Sakrand taluka is done by the Sub-Registrar at Nawabshah, and that of Sinjhora taluka by the Sub-Registrar at Shahdadpur.

There are eight sub-jails in the district, seven being at the taluka head-quarters and one at Tando Adam. There are also lock-ups at the Taluka Head-quarters and the following Police stations: Tharushah, Doulatpur, Kazi Ahmed, Shahpur and Bohi.

APPENDIX A.

The District Local Board which was reconstituted from 1st September 1925 is composed of 8 nominated and 24 elected members. Two Deputy Collectors and the Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals District, are usually nominated *ex officio* members of the District Local Board. The system of electing a non-official President of the District Local Board was introduced in September 1925. The present constitution of the Taluka Local Boards is shown below :—

Name of Board.	Nominated members.	Elected members.	Total.
Shahdolpur	4	12	16
Sinjharo	4	12	16
Nawabshah	4	12	16
Sakrand	4	12	16
Mero	4	12	16
Nambahro	4	12	16
Kandiaro	4	12	16

Non-official Presidents have been elected for the Taluka Local Boards in the district since the year 1925. The District Local Board appoints an executive Committee of six members to carry on current business. The Taluka Local Boards also have their own executive Committees. The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. The District Local Board maintains roads, bridges, dispensaries, staging bungalows, dharamsalas, wells, tanks and schools. Control of cattle pounds has been transferred to District Local Board since June 1922. The Board makes annual contribution to the following institutions in which the district has some interest :—

	Rs.
(1) Lady Dufferin Hospital, Hyderabad	1,000
(2) Medical School, Hyderabad	750
(3) D. J. Sind College, Karachi	1,000
(4) Sind Madrasah, Karachi	1,000
(5) Nursing Association, Hyderabad	625
(6) Eye Hospital, Karachi	500
(7) Belgum Vaccination Depot	651
(8) District Municipal Dispensaries	3,800
(9) Louise Lawrence Institute, Karachi	100
(10) Nawabshah Library	100
(11) Mahomedan Scholarships for higher education ..	1,440
(12) Scholarships for Medical School	380

The progress and the present position of Municipal Government in Sind are sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume.

Municipalities.

Of the towns in this District five had Municipal Commissions when Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, i.e., Tando Adam, Shahdadpur, Naushahro Feroz, Moro and Kandiaro. With the exception of the first named all ceased to be Municipalities between 1884 and 1887. A Municipality was revived at Shahdadpur in 1914.

The population of Tando Adam was 12,966 at the census of 1921. The Councillors are 25 in number, out of whom 20 are elected and 5 nominated. Of the 5 nominated 3 are non-officials and 2 are officials. Of the 20 elected 14 are Hindus and 6 Mahomedans. The Municipality has non-official President. Table XXVIII shows the annual revenue and expenditure. The principal sources of revenue are octroi and fees from markets and slaughter houses. The revenue is expended on markets, conservancy, lighting, on arboriculture and schools (to which Government contribute half of the expenditure).

Shahdadpur had a population of 5,991 at the census of 1921. The Councillors are 15 in number, of whom 12 are elected and 3 nominated. The Mukhtiarkar of the taluka is *ex officio* member. The President and the Vice-President are non-officials elected by the Municipality. Table XXVIII shows the annual revenue and expenditure. They are of a similar character to those of Tando Adam.

The financial position of each municipality is sound, and neither is in debt.

EDUCATION.

TABLES XXIX A, B, C AND D.

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XXIX-B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the ten years ending 1922-23 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them. Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as public, others as private.

The cost of education is met from provincial revenues, Local and Municipal Funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by one of his assistants and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D. Of the seven Talukas, Naunahro, Kandiaro and Moro are educationally advanced.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Board and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipality. The development of these institutions during the last ten years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited.

Of the 118 schools with 6,936 pupils, 111 with 5,917 pupils are boys' schools and 7 with 709 girls' schools. About 37 per cent. of the number of pupils are Muhammadans and 49 per cent. children of non payers. Education in these schools is not entirely free; fees for certain pupils are charged ranging from 6 pies to 2 annas. Only two schools in the district are wholly free.

There are only two such schools in the district with 397 pupils. The tuition in Municipal schools is identical with that given in Local Board schools teaching up to the seventh standard. The Municipalities charge fees to boys which usually range from 6 pies to 4 annas a month according to the standard taught, though on an average 33 per cent. of the pupils are taught free. The number of Muhammadan pupils is only about 10 per cent. of the total.

There are 129 aided schools with 3,868 pupils in the district, of which 20 with 627 pupils are girls' schools. They are all indigenous schools.

Indigenous schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes which are commonly

held in mosques and in sheda adjoining the mosques are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls whom the Mulla instructs in the reading of the Koran. A Special Deputy Educational Inspector has now for some years been in charge of these schools, and if conducted on approved lines, they receive grants from Government.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards of Secondary Education which the first three, known as the middle schools course, lead the pupil by easy stages to the high school course, standards IV to VII in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which the students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the Departmental School Final Examination. There is, however, as yet no high school in the district, and boys who wish to take the high school course either go to Hyderabad, Sukkur or Shikarpur.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Bhiria.—This school was established in 1886 by the Bhiria Education Society at the instance of the then Deputy Collector, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E. It is maintained from fees, subscriptions and a Government grant. The fees charged range from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem. The number of pupils on the roll was 106 in the year 1916. A boarding house is attached to the school.

In recent years ten more schools have been established, two by the Local Barods at Naushahro and Tharushah, which are mentioned below, and the remainder by private enterprise at Mithiani, Naushahro, Shahdadpur, Tando Adam, Kandiaro, Pad Idan and Bhelani. These schools are still in their infancy and only teach up to the fourth standard.

Naushahro Madressah.—This institution, as its name implies, is solely intended for Muhammadans. It teaches up to the sixth standard and in 1916 there were 119 pupils on the rolls. The fees range from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-12-0. A boarding house is attached to the institution and in 1916 there were 83 boarders in it of whom 36 were maintained free of charge out of the Madressah funds. The house is contained at present in a rented building but a building estimated to cost about Rs. 25,000 is under construction, the money being provided by the Local funds.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Tharushah.—This school teaches up to the fifth standard. There were 156 boys on the rolls in 1916 and the fees range from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. A boarding house constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,093 is attached to the school and in 1917 there were 30 boarders in it.

A technical school was formerly in existence at Kandiaro. This and other similar schools were founded by the late Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, Deputy Collector, when he was in charge of the Naushahro division. The Khan Bahadur in educational matters was probably a quarter of a century ahead of his time, and the energy which he infused into the development of technical education largely disappeared after his death. The Naushahro division taken as a whole is, however, the most advanced

part of the Province educationally, and the credit for this belongs as much to the Khan Bahadur as to anyone else.

There are only three libraries in the district at Bhiria, Naushahro and Nawabshah. All are private, though the last named one receives a contribution from the District Local Board.

One newspaper, viz., "Shakti," is now published at Naushahro; it has its own Printing Press called Sahite Press which is located at Naushahro. A Garmukhi monthly, the "Mata," is also published at Naushahro. The weekly "Nawabshah Gazette" is printed and published at Nawabshah; and the "Itihad" is published there also, but printed in Karachi.

HEALTH.

TABLES XXX-A & B, XXXI, XXXII AND XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

There are no hospitals yet in the district. For medical purposes the district is in charge of the Medical Officer, Nawabshah. There are dispensaries at nine places—seven at Taluka Headquarters and one at Tharushah and one at Tando Adam. All are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. These are maintained by the Local Funds with assistance from Government and at Tando Adam and Shahdadpur from the Municipality. There is a Railway dispensary at Pad Idan for Railway employees. Table XXXI shows the work done at each. There is no female dispensary in the district.

There are two Veterinary dispensaries—one at Naushahro and the other at Nawabshah. The former was opened in the year 1897-98. It is maintained by the District Local Board with support from Government.

The dispensary at Nawabshah was opened only in March 1917. It is maintained by the District Local Board with support from Government.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The district is divided into seven talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Head-quarters.	No. of talpas.	No. of idars.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual Land Revenue.
							Rs.
Kandhar	Kandhar	16	83	20° 45' and 27° 12' North latitude. 66° 8' and 69° 33' East longitude.	403	70,202	1,50,711
Kandaharo	Kandaharo	16	93	25° 30' and 27° 6' North latitude. 67° 22' and 70° 25' East longitude.	492	71,017	2,11,880
Moro	Moro	12	84	20° 34' and 20° 45' North latitude. 67° 22' and 68° 20' East longitude.	489	64,134	1,95,176
Wakrood	Wakrood	12	93	20° 1' and 25° 30' North Latitude. 67° 06' and 68° 51' East longitude.	508	34,522	2,00,756
Nawalshah	Nawalshah.	24	144	20° 11' and 20° 28' North latitude. 68° 11' and 68° 54' East longitude.	957	88,002	2,79,853
Mahdadpur	Mahdadpur.	16	92	22° 42' and 24° 18' North latitude. 68° 27' and 69° East longitude.	561	64,334	2,45,818
Sinjhora	Sinjhora	24	144	25° 45' and 26° 20' North latitude. 68° 42' and 69° 8' East longitude.	475	43,188	5,12,780

The district came into existence on November 1, 1912. The Sinjhora Taluka was taken from the Thar and Parkar District, and the remainder from the Hyderabad District. Its creation was due to the necessity of reducing the unwieldy size of the Hyderabad District, of providing a regular administration for the tracts in both the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts which had previously been in charge of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, and of placing the Thar and Parkar District in charge of a Collector instead of a Deputy Commissioner. Nawabshah was selected as the headquarters of the new district as being the most central place. The district is divided into two sub-divisions in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector.

The Collector is assisted by a Chitnis, an officer of the same status as a Mukhtiarkar. The accounts of the district are controlled by the Huzur Office at Nawabshah. A third Resident Magistrate was appointed in 1914 to hold his court at Nawabshah.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME.

This name has for more than half a century been assigned to a vast mass of ruins lying in 25° 53' North latitude and 68° 49' East longitude about eight miles east of Shahdadpur in the Sinjhora Taluka. They are locally known as Brahmanah, with variations. The question of the identity of these ruins has for long been a matter of controversy, and it is only possible here to give a summary of the opinions which have been formed on the subject.

When the Arab Muhammad Kasim invaded and conquered Sind in the year 711 A. D., there was a great Hindu city with a name which has been almost universally rendered by historians as Brahmanabad. Major H. G. Raverty, author of "Mihran of Sind and its Tributaries", has produced a good deal of evidence to show that this pronunciation and spelling are erroneous and that the city in question was identical with one which was founded by Bahman, son of Isfandayar, and called by his own name, Bahmandi, or Bahmanabad, about the year 470 B.C., i.e., nearly half a century after the conquest of Sind by the Persians (see A Volume, page 85). Whether Brahmanabad or Bahmanabad, it was a Hindu town when Muhammad Kasim attacked it, and it lay a few miles east of a river which has been assumed to be the Indus, but which Major Raverty contends was the "lost river," the Hakra, or a branch of it. Under Arab rule this town passed out of view, and in its stead came an Arab town called Mansurah, near to the same place, about the founding of which there are several stories. One historian, Bu-Rihan al-Biruni, as quoted by Rashid-ud-din, says that when Muhammad, son of Kasim, came into Sind, he subdued Bahman-no and gave it the name of Mansuriyah. Others refer to it as a distinct place. It became the principal city of the Arab province of Sind (see A Volume, page 92) and was more populous than Multan. After Mahmud of Ghazni expelled the abbasside governors, there was a long period during which the Hindus regained a good deal (it is difficult to say how much) of their former independence on the east of the Indus, and Mansurah disappeared from the ken of historians, as Brahmanabad had done before it. As regards the fate of Brahmanabad, tradition disposed of the question centuries ago. Once upon a time there was a Hindu king who was a very wicked man and he reigned at Brahmanabad and his name was Dahu Rai. He made a law that every young maiden who was married to any of his subjects must be sent to his palace on the night of the wedding. There was a noble who had a beautiful daughter and she was to be married, but he was a Mussalman and to obey the king's law would blacken his face for ever. In his difficulty he sought the advice of a very holy man, who told him not to be afraid, for he would destroy the city of the wicked king. The holy man then caused it to be made known that the vengeance of heaven was to fall on Brahmanabad and that the faithful should flee and save their lives. The king scoffed at the warning; so, when a fearful earthquake shook the whole city to

the ground with its walls and houses and idol temples, the king and all his courtiers were buried in its ruins. But those who heeded the warning of the holy man escaped and afterwards founded the city of Nasarpur. As this legend is fitted to almost every imposing heap of ruins in Sind, and they are many, it does not help towards the identification of Brahmanabad. Sir A. Burnes and his brother Dr. Burnes fixed on Kalan Kot as the most likely place and Captain Postans on Bhanhor. Elliot was positive for Hyderabad, but all his topography was vitiated by the assumption that the Indus had always run in its present channel. Finally in 1854, Mr. A. F. Bellasis, to whose memory a mural tablet stands in the Church at Hyderabad, made a searching exploration of the ruins to the east of Shahdadpur, and seemed to have finally settled the site of the famous city. Only a few extracts can be given from his narrative, which was published in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for January 1856:—

"We selected for excavation a heap of ruins standing on the verge of the principal bazar or square. We had not commenced many minutes before we came upon the edge of a wall: clearing it, we soon came upon a cross wall, and then upon another, and another, until a house with a variety of rooms began fast to take shape and disclose its proportions. We had not dug two feet before we came to quantities of bones, and at that, and greater depths, skeletons were so numerous that it was hardly possible to dig a *pawā* full of earth without bringing up particles of bones. As far as I could judge, many were undeniably human bones, and others those of cattle and of horses. The human bones were chiefly found in doorways, as if the people had been attempting to escape, and others in the corners of the rooms. Many of the skeletons were in a sufficiently perfect state to show the position the body had assumed: some were upright, some recumbent with their faces down, and some crouched in a sitting posture. One in particular I remember finding in a doorway: the man had evidently been rushing out of his house, when a mass of brick work had, in its fall, crushed him to the ground, and there his bones were lying extended full length, and the face downwards. These bones, on exposure to the atmosphere, mostly crumbled to dust, and it was very difficult to obtain anything but fragments. But in excavating, you often obtain a good section of the skeleton, and thereby can easily tell the position of the body.

"Besides bones, I found large quantities of pottery in great varieties, and much of a very superior description to any I see nowadays in Sind. A good deal of the pottery was glazed in colours of great brilliancy, and some of the vessels are of a fine kind of earthenware or china. Pieces of glass and crystal were also found, both in the excavations and on the surface of the ruins, in quantities, and the glass of all kinds of colours. Fragments of cups, bottles and platters were very numerous. Some of the glass was beautifully stained of a deep blue colour, and other portions were worked in raised and ribbed patterns, displaying a high standard of art in their manufacture. Stones for grinding grain, others for grinding curry-stuff and some for mixing paints; several

stones for sharpening knives and tools; numerous large pieces of korundum or emery, also used by cutlers to sharpen swords and instruments; quantities of cornelians and cornelian chips, and agates, and other pretty stones, balls, beautifully turned, of ivory, agate and marble; coins, chiefly of copper, some few of silver; beads and ornaments of cornelian and glass, in every variety. In one of the rooms I found a large grain jar, ribbed in circles; its mouth was arched over with brick-work. I at first took it for a well but afterwards discovered it to be a sunken grain jar. The diameter of its mouth was two feet, and inside it was empty for four feet, the bottom portion being filled with mould, possibly the decomposed remains of the grain.

"Among the collection are two round solid balls of pottery, the use of which it is difficult to imagine. The most probable supposition is that they were used as missiles and may have been employed by the defenders of the city against an invading force.

"The most curious relic I found was a hexagonal cylinder, of what I imagined to be wood, or perhaps ivory, with an inscription in Arabic in Kufic character on each side. It is three inches in length and two and three-quarters in circumference. It was probably a talisman or charm, which, when wrapped up in silk or leather, was worn round the arm or neck. It was unfortunately fractured soon after it was discovered, and has been put together with glue by Mr. Richardson. The Arabic inscriptions as far as they were legible are 'Allah is merciful', etc.

"I was at first of opinion that Brahmanabad had been destroyed by an invading army who had pillaged the city and slain the inhabitants, and that time and decay had made it a heap of ruins. Old Badin, in Lower Sind, is an instance of this kind: there you see heaps of ruins not unlike those of Brahmanabad, but in the midst of the ruins you also see several buildings, such as mosques and temples, whose walls were too strong for the hand of man to overthrow and upon whose strength time and slow decay alone make any impression. At Brahmanabad the ruin of the city seems to have been complete, and, with the exception of the fragment of the tower before described, nothing appears to have escaped utter destruction. This fact, added to the number of persons whose bones were found inside the houses, together with the quantities of coins and valuables that are to this day in Brahmanabad, shook my belief that an invading army had destroyed the city.

"Nor do I believe that the city was destroyed by fire. The walls had not the appearance of a conflagration. The many delicate articles everywhere to be found in Brahmanabad, in a general conflagration of the city, must have been consumed: the glass, for instance, would have been fused; the bones would not have been in existence; and the delicate ornaments of the women would all have been destroyed or borne the marks of fire, whereas nothing of the kind is discernible.

"Under all these circumstances, I think it highly probable that the popular account that Brahmanabad was destroyed by an earthquake is true. It must have been some such convulsion of nature to have

affected the complete and utter destruction of a city so strongly built as Brahmanabad : and I further think it probable that the same convulsion that shook the city to its very foundation changed the course of the river which once, without doubt, washed the city walls.

"On the third occasion that Mr. Richardson and I visited Brahmanabad, we excavated a house in the same bazar, but some little distance higher up, and were richly rewarded by finding some beautifully-carved figures in ivory. The largest is about four inches long, a female standing figure with a lotus in one hand ; many of the other figures appear to be dancing-girls ; the female with a looking-glass is again to be recognised, and also another warrior ; an elephant, fully caparisoned and others—in all about fifteen figures. These also were in no way defaced by the hand of the iconoclast.

"In this same house we were further repaid by finding nearly a complete set of ivory chessmen—one set white, the other black. The kings and queens are about three inches high, and the pawns about one, the other pieces of different intermediate heights. All have been made for use on a board with holes, for each piece has a peg in it, similar to chessmen use nowadays on board ship, to prevent the pieces being easily knocked down and the game disturbed.

The finding of chessmen is peculiarly interesting in view of the tradition that chess was invented by King Dahir at Brahmanabad or Alor.

Unfortunately the coins found by Mr. Bellasis proved, when examined, to be those of Mansur bin Jambur, Abdur Rahman and other Arab rulers of Mansurah. The first of these was according to one account (see A Volume, page 91) the founder of Mansurah. For this and other reasons of a historical kind Major-General M. R. Haig put forward a suggestion in a paper published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Volume XVI, Part 2; that the ruins described by Mr. Bellasis were really those of Mansurah, and that another mass of ruins, six miles to the north-east of them, were the remains of Brahmanabad. He disbelieved the story of the earthquake and attributed the desertion and subsequent decay of Brahmanabad to nothing else than a change in the course of the river, leaving it without water. Mansurah might have succumbed, he thought, to a similar fate some centuries later. General Haig further suggested the probable identity of a smaller ruin at the village of Muthah about two and a quarter miles to the north-west of Brahmanabad (his Mansurah) with a Buddhist monastery, Sawandi, which is known to have been near to Brahmanabad in the days of Chach and is mentioned in the "Chachnamah".

The next light was thrown on the subject in 1897, when Mr. H. Cousens, Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Bombay, made deep excavations into the ruins of Bahmanah and came to the surprising conclusion that both Mr. Bellasis and General Haig were right. He found convincing evidence that he was among the remains of two cities one of which had been built on the debris of the other. The lower was Hindu, but the upper unmistakably Mussalman. The foundations of several mosques were cleared and numerous coins were found with Arabic

superscriptions, some of which Mr. Cousens states to be those of the eastern Khalifas, so that they must have been brought to Sind by the Arabs. Upon this theory it is possible to construct an account of Brahmanabad not wholly inconsistent with such information as history supplies. We know that Muhammad Kasam did not destroy the Hindu town, but put a garrison in it and left the Hindus to manage it. Shortly afterwards Jaisiya, the son of Dahar, led a revolt and managed to get possession of Brahmanabad, but had to submit again and become a Mussalman, after which he was confirmed in the governorship of the town. Later on he had a quarrel with an Arab governor "on the other side of the water" and was killed in a battle against him. It is not improbable that, after this or some subsequent and similar conflict between the Arab governors and the people of the country, there was a vengeful massacre and destruction of the town. Then it would be quite in accordance with Mussalman practice to build their new town of Mansurah partly on the site of it. This might also explain the connection of Mansurah with Mahfudhah, a smaller Arab fort which preceded it and was on the opposite side of some large sheet of water. The name of Bahmanabad, or Bahman-nih, or Bahman-no (for it has several variations), remained, as General Haig says, linked to that of Mansurah, long after both were in ruins, and eventually the Arab half of it was dropped and Bahmanah-Mansurah became Mansurah. At the present day local tradition knows nothing of Mansurah. Mr. Cousens' theory of the destruction of Mansurah is that it was sacked by an enemy and the inhabitants were put to the sword. This would account for the skeletons found by Mr. Bellasis and numerous human remains found by Mr. Cousens himself, and it seems extremely probable that if the conquerors were the Samirae who undoubtedly attained to virtual if not nominal independence while the deputies of the slave kings at Bukkur and Sehwan were fully occupied with their western frontiers, the Mussalman historians would pass the incident over in silence as unimportant and discreditable.

Another very interesting discovery of Mr. Cousens was the foundation of a Buddhist *stupa* at Depar Ghangro, the ruin which General Haig identified with the real Brahmanabad. This may be the site of the Sawandi monastery which General Haig placed at Mutahlo.

The ruins of Brahmanabad are about four miles in circumference. The whole space is covered with mounds of broken and crumbled bricks, some of them fifteen feet high, with a few clear spaces, which are conjectured to have been market squares. There is no stone, but occasional lumps of charred wood seem to indicate the former presence of woodwork in the buildings. The earth of the ruins is considered to be a valuable manure and is excavated for the purpose by the cultivators of the neighbourhood.

In 1909 Mr. Cousens again visited Brahmanabad, and on consideration of his report Government decided that the remains were not worth the expense of systematic conservation and excavation. It was further agreed that there was no objection to the removal of the earth by the surrounding cultivators.

Doulatpur, a small village situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri about 12 miles south of Moro, is only of interest as being near the mausoleum of Nur

Muhammad Kalhora, the man who extended the Kalhora rule to the east of the Indus and made Sind one Kingdom (see A Volume, page 109). He led a stormy life and was at last driven from his throne by Ahmed Shah the Afghan and died, it is said, at Jaisalmer in or about 1755 A. D. ; so it is improbable that he is actually buried in this mausoleum which his son Muhammad Murad Yar Khan, who succeeded him for a short time, is said to have built. Moreover, one of the inscriptions on the outer door makes mention of Ghulam Shah, the builder of Hyderabad, and Sarfaraz Khan, who were son and grandson respectively of Nur Muhammad ; so probably the tomb was not built or at any rate not completed until some time after the death of the latter. It is said to have been built by one Abu Bakar, a famous architect of Tatta, and contains some fine stone carving and Persian inscriptions which unfortunately are much broken and difficult to be decyphered. This building is now declared an ancient monument under the Act. A fair is annually held at it in the month of Zulhij. The mausoleum is about six miles north-east of Doulatpur.

Halani, a large village in Kandiaro Taluka, is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is six miles distant from Kandiaro. It is rendered notable by a great Hindu fair which is held on Vesakhi, the day on which the sun enters Mebh (Aries). It is held in honour of a community of Sadhus (Hindu Ascetics) who claim to have been settled at Halani for a century. The average attendance during the six days of the fair is 10,000. Fruit, vegetables, cloth, camel, saddles, etc., are sold at it. The "Suri" or execution tower in the cemetery to the east of the village is said to have been erected by Mehrab Khan Mari, a local governor, for the Talpurs ; and is the chief object of interest in the neighbourhood.

Kandiaro (27° 4' N. Lat. and 68° 15' E. Long.) is a large village and the headquarter station of Kandiaro Taluka. It had a population of 3,863 at the census of 1921 and contains a Mukhtiarkar's Office, District Bungalow, Local Fund garden, Police Station, school, Musafirkhana and Dispensary. It possessed a Municipality, but this was abolished in 1887. The nearest railway station is Kandiaro Road, nine miles distant. The place is said to have been built during the reign of the Emperor Jehangir, which would make it nearly three hundred years old. Before it was built there was a town near the site called Patoipur which was abandoned owing to an unusual rise of the river. The site of the present town of Kandiaro was then chosen as being somewhat more elevated, and having a large number of Kandi trees growing upon it, the place took, it is supposed from this circumstance, the name of Kandiaro.

Moro (26° 40' N. Lat. and 68° 2' E. Long.), the headquarter station of Moro Taluka, is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and had a population of 2,636 at the census of 1921. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's

Office, Police Station, District Bungalow, Primary School, Post Office and Musafirkhana. It is 20 miles from the nearest Railway station Bandhi. It had a Municipality, but it was abolished in 1886. Apart from the fact that it is the taluka headquarters the place is not now one of any importance. It is said to have been founded about 280 years ago by one Bazir Fakir of the Moro tribe. The grave of an Englishman, by name Henry Ryland, a Deputy Collector who died at Moro in 1869, with an appropriate monument over it, lies near the District Bungalow.

Naushahro Feroz (situated in $26^{\circ} 50'$ N. Lat. and $68^{\circ} 11'$ E. Long.)

is the headquarter town of Naushahro Taluka and had a population of 4,208 at the census of 1921. It is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is 11 miles from the nearest Railway station Pad Idan. It contains the Mukhtiar's Office, a District Bungalow, Resident Magistrate's Court, Sub-Judge's Court, Dispensary, Veterinary Dispensary, Madrasah High School, Primary School, Post Office, a small library and Musafirkhana. It was once administered by a Municipality, but this was abolished in 1887. The name is derived from one Feroz Khan, one of the state officials in the days of Miran Muhammad Kalhora, who founded it. During the Talpur rule it was one of the principal depôts for the artillery of the Mirs. Weaving used to be carried on in the town on a considerable scale.

Nawabshah (situated in $26^{\circ} 15'$ N. Lat. and $68^{\circ} 27'$ E. Long.) is the

headquarter town of the district and of the taluka of the same name. It was formerly a small and unimportant village although situated on the railway line, and has no historical interest. With the extension of the Nasrat Canal and the opening of the Jamrao it was selected as the headquarters of a new taluka first known as Nasrat and now as Nawabshah, and later owing to its central position it was selected as the headquarters of the new district, which came into existence in 1912. The town has not made much progress as a centre for trade. It is slowly attracting outsiders to settle in it. It is expected to rise and prosper after the Rohri canal project comes into operation.

The civil station lies to the west of the town, and is now completed. Its most conspicuous building is the Collector's Kachari, which was erected in 1915 at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,34,000. Much of the building has been constructed of Jungshahi stone and a parapet of this stone runs round it. There are two wings in which the offices are situated and between them is the durbar hall, a fine room 55 feet by 35 feet, paved with marble and with a dais at one end.

The other public buildings include the Police headquarter lines, the Sub-Judge's Court, now used as the Resident Magistrate's Court, and the Taluka Kachari.

Bungalows have been erected for the Collector, an Assistant Collector, the Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Collector, the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The first one is double storied. All are contained in spacious compounds and are themselves of spacious dimensions.

Sakrand (situated in 26° 8' N. Lat. and 68° 19' E. Long.) is the head-quarter station of Sakrand Taluka and had a population of 619 at the census of 1921. It contains the Mukhtiar's Office, District Bungalow, Police Station, Musafirkhana, school, dispensary and Post Office. It is situated on the trunk road from Hyderabad to Rohri and is 13 miles from the nearest railway station, Sarhari. Except that it is the headquarters of a taluka it is a village of no importance, and it has no historical interest.

Shahdadpur (situated in 25° 55' N. Lat. and 68° 40' E. Long.) is the headquarter town of the Shahdadpur Taluka and contains a Mukhtiar's Office, a District Bungalow, Police Station, Musafirkhana, Rest-house, Post Office and school. It has a railway station. It formerly had a Municipality. This was abolished, but it was revived in 1914. The town is said to have been founded by Mir Shahdad Talpur about 200 years ago, and it has for a long time been an active centre of trade and industry, the majority of the population being Hindus. The Old Gazetteer states that at that time, i.e., forty years ago, the value of the oil annually pressed at Shahdadpur was Rs. 20,000 and the value of the local trade Rs. 60,000. The population which was 2,232 then, had increased to 5,991 at the census of 1921 and cotton has now taken a prominent place in the trade. There are two cotton ginning factories in the town at present. Shahdadpur is one of the places associated with the love story of Suhni and Mihar (see A Volume, page 484) and the graves of the lovers are pointed out, but other places in Sind and the Punjab are also candidates for this distinction.

Sinjhora (situated in 26° 2' N. Lat. and 68° 51' E. Long.) is the headquarters of the new taluka of that name. It has a railway station on the Mirpur Khas-Khadro Railway and contains the Mukhtiar's kacheri and Police lines and a fine dispensary. The village had a population of 1,028 at the census of 1921. It is not a place of any historical interest.

Tando Adam or Adamjō Tando (situated in 25° 46' N. Lat. and 68° 42' E. Long.) is a large municipal town in the Shahdadpur Taluka, which, from its position and the number of roads that converged upon it, had acquired a considerable trade even forty years ago. Since that time its population has increased from 3,457 to 12,906 at the census of 1921 and the advent of the railway has given an impetus to its trade, so that some of the European firms of Karachi maintain agencies here and a number of cotton ginning and rice husking factories have been established. At present there are nine such factories. The population contains a majority of Hindus. The principal men of the town, however, are descendants of the Adam Khan Mazi who founded it, according to tradition, about 120 years ago. The chief public buildings are the Resident Magistrate's Court, Police Station, Post and Telegraph Office, school and musafirkhana.

Thul Rukan is the local name of the ruin of a Buddhist *stupa* situated at a distance of 16 miles south of Moro and 8 miles southeast of Daulatpur. It lies on the east of the Hyderabad-Rohri road. There is no village of any size in the vicinity, nor the remains of any. The following description is by Mr. H. Cousens (Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1897): "The *stupa*, a solid cylindrical structure of burnt brick, stands about 60 feet high and it has been decorated with three bands of pilasters in tiers one above the other. The lowest has been destroyed utterly, probably by the Muhammadans, because it was adorned with figures in relief. The villagers told me that an irrigation engineer, who excavated the fallen *debris* which encumbers the base of the *stupa*, dug out several images and took them away. The capitals of the pilasters of the upper bands as well as some projecting string courses are decorated with beautifully carved brick-work in floral scrolls and other designs. The clay has been carved whilst wet and was not moulded, the edges being sharp and crisp still. The *debris* around the base is piled up against it in some places ten feet high and this has all fallen from the sides and top. There is a hole in the centre of the *stupa* excavated downwards from above and now 36 feet deep. This is probably the excavation made by Sir Bartle Frere. One of the villagers, who seemed to be well primed with information concerning the *thul*, told me that some years ago a number of Muhammadans, who were celebrating some *id* close by, rushed into it through a door in its side to escape a sudden storm of rain when the interior collapsed and buried them all. He also informed me that a former Collector found, on excavation in an outer surrounding ring of ruined heaps, an earthen pot about ten or twelve inches in diameter containing a pair of bronze anklets. I think further excavation here would be full of interest and I propose to do this during the coming touring season." The excavation by Sir Bartle Frere, referred to above, was made in February 1858, in company with Messrs. Shaw Stewart and J. Gibbs. They sank a shaft down to the base, but found nothing. The Superintendent of Archaeology was unable to visit Thul Rukan again, but in 1905 Government sanctioned Rs. 1,813 for special repairs to the *stupa*. There is no local tradition or legend worth recording about the place.

TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

Taluka.	Area in Sq. miles.	Number of		Population in 1911.			
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Urban.
Kandharo ..	603	..	90	70,200	37,490	32,710	..
Moro ..	603	..	79	54,124	28,871	25,253	..
Nasimbhro ..	602	..	93	71,017	38,840	32,177	..
Nawalnadi ..	607	1	113	35,082	22,240	12,842	2,772
Sakrand ..	506	..	91	32,322	16,428	15,894	..
Shahadpur ..	581	3	100	69,134	36,910	32,224	18,357
Singhoro ..	473	..	132	43,188	24,823	18,365	..
Total ..	3,868	5	728	318,000	165,880	152,120	21,772

Taluka.	Population in 1922— total.	Number of occupied houses.	Number of persons per occupied house.	Population in 1911.		
				Total.	Males.	Females.
Kandharo ..	70,200	11,498	179	91,263	43,058	48,205
Moro ..	54,124	9,323	112	61,092	33,093	27,999
Nasimbhro ..	71,017	13,898	144	64,906	35,294	29,612
Nawalnadi ..	35,082	9,097	39	61,691	30,944	30,747
Sakrand ..	32,322	9,230	100	56,770	31,732	25,037
Shahadpur ..	69,134	17,387	128	69,894	47,302	22,592
Singhoro ..	43,188	8,370	81	43,183	24,277	18,906
Total ..	396,927	79,900	168	448,478	247,710	200,768

HIND GAZETTEER TABLE II—RAINFALL.

Part A—By months.

At Nawabshah.

Months	Rainfall			
	Normal amount.	1915	1917	1918
		In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	0.2	0.2	.....	.....
February	0.8	.....	.....	.....
March	0.8	.....	.....	0.1
April	0.13	.....	0.13	.....
May	0.21	.....	1.47	.....
June	0.31	0.26	.....	.....
July	0.45	0.39	0.72	.....
August	1.22	17.62	3.96	0.7
September	0.60	0.11	3.71	.....
October	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	0.1	.....	.....	0.8
Total	8.46	18.71	18.91	0.16

Months	Rainfall—contd.			
	1916	1920	1921	1922
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
January	0.30	0.1	.....	0.23
February	0.7	0.49	.....	.....
March	.....	0.8	.....	.....
April	.....	0.79	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	2.49	.....
July	1.42	0.39	6.37	.....
August	0.12	.....	5.56	2.9
September	.....	.....	.....	0.47
October	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	.....	0.1	.....	.....
December	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1.61	1.46	8.5	3.79

TABLE II—RAINFALL—*contd.*

Part B—By Talukas.

Taluka.	Rainfall.			
	Normal month.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
Kandhro	4 26	Not avail- able.	17 47	0 40
Nandahro (at Nandahro)	4 52	0 30	10 22	0 20
Nandahro (at Tharothab)	4 28	0 1	17 03	0 30
Moro	0 11	14 41	16 70	0 13
Sakrand	0 75	22 51	20 46	0 49
Nawalshah	0 40	19 71	16 01	0 19
Guchhadpur (at Guchhadpur)	0 3	0 79	15 36	0 00
Guchhadpur (at Tando Adam)	0 2	0 10	13 63	0 36
Gujhoro	0 00	12 03	15 36	1 22

Talukas.	Rainfall— <i>contd.</i>			
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.	In. etc.
Kandhro	0 2	1 12	3 20	1 12
Nandahro (at Nandahro)	0 79	1 12	1 72	1 12
Nandahro (at Tharothab)	1 00	1 0	0 57	1 23
Moro	1 06	0 62	0 00	0 37
Sakrand	2 59	1 22	10 0	0 66
Nawalshah	1 01	1 46	0 2	0 75
Guchhadpur (at Guchhadpur)	0 41	1 73	0 0	2 68
Guchhadpur (at Tando Adam)	2 73	0 00	0 69	3 20
Gujhoro	3 25	0 70	0 58	0 2

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE.

(At Nawabshah).

Year.	January.		May.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1915	94	55	113	79
1917	97	52	106	77
1918	72	55	112	83
1919	91	59	110	86
1920	78	52	100	84
1921	85	52	109	85
1922	72	53	114	81

Year.	July.		November.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1915	109	74	99	53
1917	106	53	95	55
1918	110	51	96	55
1919	107	54	92	54
1920	104	54	93	52
1921	*	*	*	*
1922	109	50	98	50

* No temperature was taken in the months of July and November as during that period there was no meteorological Thermometer, it being stolen away from the Dispensary. The new one was received in the beginning of the month of December 1921.

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

Town.	Total in 1921.	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
Tando Adam ..	12,968	7,196	5,770	<i>Note.</i> —Figures for 1872, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, are printed in the Vol. II, Nawabshah District Gazetteer.
Shahdadpur ..	5,901	3,577	2,324	
Nawabshah ..	3,772	1,700	1,012	
Total ..	21,720	12,533	9,186	

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1921).

Taluka.	Religion.					Education.	
	Hindus.	Muslims.	Jains.	Christians.	Others.	Number of persons.	
						Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
Kandiaro ..	14,742	55,463	..	..	..	4,367	222
Nawabshah ..	14,381	36,622	..	13	1	5,333	668
Mirzo ..	9,150	44,894	..	..	..	2,535	101
Sakraud ..	7,029	46,385	..	..	117	1,306	52
Nawabshah ..	7,403	30,655	..	4	..	1,569	167
Shahdadpur ..	29,677	58,890	1	7	19	3,740	193
Sinjhora ..	14,974	28,196	..	16	..	1,493	91
Total ..	97,347	321,135	1	40	137	20,212	1,495

TABLE VI.—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921).

Caste, Tribe or race numbering those less than 10,000.	Sum of Taluka.			
	Kandhari.	Nauvabho,	Mir,	Sukrand.
Hindus	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Muslim	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Kaff	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Vani	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Lehars	8,800	3,100	10,000	12,000
Others	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Misc and unspecified	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Muslims	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Arab	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Hindus	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Others	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Beluch	7,000	0,700	11,000	17,774
Parth	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Chandla, Hail	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Chandla	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Jamali	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Jafar	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Khan	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Laghari	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Ladhari	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Mali	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Rohi	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Others	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
244	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Muslim	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Sum	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Sum	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000
Sum	8,700	10,000	24,000	3,546
Misc and unspecified	1,100	2,000	10,000	2,000

TABLE VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND CROPS.

Particulars.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Total area for which cultivation are available.	2,462,570	2,487,419	2,481,931	2,496,458	2,498,125	2,491,720
2. Not available for cultivation.	803,760	861,822	682,732	662,120	667,394	740,050
A. Forest lands ..	60,142	60,672	60,565	60,716	60,717	60,541
B. Oldies ..	774,618	779,230	724,166	754,404	779,277	680,409
3. Available for cultivation.	1,658,810	1,625,597	1,819,219	1,834,338	1,830,731	1,751,670
(A) Uncropped ..	222,987	220,614	361,782	355,959	370,665	483,789
(B) Cropped ..	1,435,823	1,404,983	1,457,437	1,478,379	1,460,066	1,267,881
(1) Current fallows ..	741,544	759,750	858,990	819,273	813,283	812,800
(2) Not area cropped ..	694,279	645,233	597,446	659,106	646,783	455,081
(A) Irrigated—						
By canals ..	651,290	638,634	756,194	825,282	884,332	794,442
By wells and tanks ..	18,695	9,041	17,225	10,589	22,588	72,180
Direct from River ..	29,502	27,969	24,116	23,087	28,284	34,777
(B) On rainfall ..	23,563	33,811	5	150	..	2,394
Crops						
Class I Cereals ..	881,969	771,467	788,123	789,760	796,304	771,288
II Pulses ..	22,878	29,448	24,686	24,102	19,966	26,828
III Vegetables and garden produce ..	7,803	5,084	4,955	5,142	5,043	5,000
IV Tobacco ..	2,547	2,961	2,972	2,480	2,718	3,387
V Sugarcane ..	5,899	7,592	757	345	140	155
VI Grass ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII Populatus ..	158	79	479	710	145	35
VIII Oil seeds ..	22,786	45,443	5,268	11,808	6,584	22,792
IX Jute ..	1,408	1,266	1,027	931	1,375	1,427
X Fibres ..	122,664	144,628	103,461	120,465	113,588	96,291
XI Hort ..	5,765	5,253	5,516	5,496	8,115	7,266
Total cultivation ..	964,609	963,144	957,462	961,175	945,718	957,944
Less area cropped twice ..	18,675	27,322	16,724	12,899	8,425	12,422
Actual area cropped ..	945,934	935,822	940,738	948,276	937,293	945,522

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.						1920-21.
<i>Cattle—</i>						
Plough Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	99,107
Bulls for breeding purposes	..	..	..	..	..	1,074
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes	..	..	..	..	..	315
Milk cattle	..	..	..	..	..	129,109
Young stock	..	..	..	..	..	90,001
Total cattle						390,605
<i>Others—</i>						
Horses or ponies	..	..	..	..	..	10,537
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	92,092
Goats	..	..	..	..	..	104,706
Camels	..	..	..	..	..	45,422
Mules	..	..	..	..	..	39
Donkeys	..	..	..	..	..	6,390
Total						269,294
Ploughs	..	..	..	..	..	41,000
Carts	..	..	..	..	..	1,365

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1922-23.

Taluka.					Number of wells for	
					Irrigation.	Other purposes.
Shahdadpur	..	..	..	..	83	365
Sinjho	..	..	..	..	51	107
Sakrand	..	..	..	..	292	99
Moro	..	..	..	..	855	179
Nasrabad	..	..	..	..	2,150	130
Kandiaro	..	..	..	..	4,000	125
Nawalshah	..	..	..	..	40	231
Total for the District					7,471	1,259

TABLE X.—IRRIGATION

Particulars.	1916-17.		
	Area Irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.			
A. Production.			
Seewalke Canal	51,973	1,40,888	87,354
Ab Faisal Kachhi	14,060	30,742	8,438
Grand Marab	73,551	2,01,889	25,488
Jumra Canal	239,626	7,38,104	1,64,822
B. Unproductive.			
Ind Canal	123,168	1,17,799	1,30,800
Nasir Canal	101,460	2,19,824	1,51,308
Rao Distributary .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Ka-Ind	11,682	28,871	22,129
II.—Works for which Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Mahadi Canal	13,782	81,865	10,751
Banidra Canal	10,838	30,44,318	11,940
Other Canals (Katchi)	10,764	28,284	2,468
Rao Wab	837	2,742	1,824
Chano Mahamade	22,285	82,802	.....
Urban Canals (Hyderabad Canals)	1,608	1,671	790
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Branches in the Nasir Canal District .. .. .	.....	11	7,000
Hyderabad Canals .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Jafraro Canals .. .. .	.....	.....	.....

*No separate account for

TABLE X—IRRIGATION

Particulars.	1912-20		
	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Acre.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.			
1. Productive.			
Nayatala Canal	47,465	1,41,332	86,744
Ali Bahar Kanhi	9,329	22,702	14,320
Great Marachi	62,317	1,85,899	88,621
Jamrao Canal	984,795	8,96,235	4,40,383
2. Unproductive.			
Dad Canal	98,101	2,01,577	2,06,618
Narwar Canal	93,213	1,59,643	1,70,339
Ban Tributary	—	—	—
En-Indi	8,140	20,401	17,467
II.—Works for which Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Motich Canal	7,806	20,622	18,000
Dandhari Canal	14,546	36,112	11,916
Other Canals (Narwar)	8,261	20,628	9,078
Rise Wali	337	1,324	1,206
Chano Malimoola	25,408	27,373	—*
Other Canals (Hyderabad Canal)	1,004	3,664	129
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Funds in the Narwar Canal District	—	—	8,384
Hyderabad Canals	—	—	—
Jamrao Canals	—	—	—

* No separate account for Nayatala District.

WORKS—*contd.*

1920-21.			1921-22.		
Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.
21,049	1,04,582	64,513	.....	.....	.....
9,925	21,554	21,120	10,004	23,371	23,194
61,804	1,73,280	20,215	61,122	1,74,302	22,830
174,929	3,04,820	2,38,974	.....	.....	.....
95,203	1,98,077	2,17,444	.....	.....	.....
76,594	1,27,758	2,39,893	.....	.....	.....
.....
2,123	20,600	7,903	2,142	22,145	12,440
2,454	17,842	23,375	.....	.....	.....
10,905	22,177	13,220	.....	.....	.....
4,122	10,000	14,100	.....	.....	.....
412	1,800	1,202	440	1,001	2,000
22,881	54,700	.....	22,908	57,890*
1,100	3,707	1,037	1,412	3,288	714†
.....	1	12,804	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....

† The figures of Induswh included those of the Distributary in the Hyderabad Canal District.
For figures of 1920-21 please see Gazetteer, Vol. II, Nawabshah District.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1882.					
	Advances.		Collections.		Outstanding Balances.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1896-97	49,028	0 0	61,880	2 0	1,72,877	12 0
1897-98	53,396	0 0	44,705	9 0	1,84,166	10 0
1898-99	21,755	0 0	34,490	10 0	1,91,428	2 2
1899-00	81,060	0 0	76,072	14 5	1,65,865	2 9
1900-01	92,270	0 0	31,809	10 9	2,14,561	7 0
1901-02	95,065	0 0	74,147	9 4	2,38,507	12 2

Year.	Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.					
	Advances.		Collections.		Outstanding Balances.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1896-97	89,400	0 0	82,560	4 2	87,909	11 0
1897-98	1,11,440	0 0	86,115	0 0	1,22,811	0 0
1898-99	1,82,724	0 0	1,39,761	12 0	2,16,800	7 0
1899-00	2,62,865	0 0	2,31,134	9 3	2,47,223	7 9
1900-01	2,68,405	12 0	1,17,371	1 9	3,14,120	9 0
1901-02	2,89,660	0 0	4,39,902	1 9	2,90,223	10 0

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES.

(At Nawabshah.)

Year.				Wheat.	Rice.	Dajri.	Jowari.	Gram.	Salt.
				Seers T.	Seers T.	Seers T.	Seers T.	Seers T.	Seers T.
1876	11	11	11	8 11	5 17	11 01	12 31	6 12	10 45
1877	11	11	11	8 26	6 32	11 27	11 36	6 23	11 00
1878	11	11	11	8 70	5 8	6 7	8 2	6 20	10 44
1879	11	11	11	8 10	6 5	4 66	7 0	5 20	10 0
1880	11	11	11	8 8	4 40	7 10	6 31	5 04	17 54
1881	11	11	11	8 74	4 0	6 70	6 06	5 34	10 0
1882	11	11	11	8 70	2 30	7 28	6 41	7 0	15 28

Year.				Month.	Carpenter.	Able hired agricultural laborer.	Price of house- keeper.
				Per diem. Rs. + p.	Per diem. Rs. + p.	Per diem. Rs. + p.	
1876	11	11	11	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	There is no record available showing the daily wage of a man or house-keeper.
1877	11	11	11	1 8 0	1 70 0	0 8 0	
1878	11	11	11	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	
1879	11	11	11	1 12 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	
1880	11	11	11	2 0 0	2 4 0	0 10 0	
1881	11	11	11	2 4 0	2 6 0	0 12 0	
1882	11	11	11	2 4 0	2 6 0	0 12 0	

HIND GAZETTEER
TABLE XIII—FAMINE.*Nil.*

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.	Sq. m. A.
1. Area—						
Reserved	128 481	136 428	152 288	166 19	157 97	156 341
Protected .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0
Total	128 481	136 428	152 288	166 19	157 97	156 341
2. Chief Products—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Timber	14,118	23,846	12,866	15,758	13,094	11,827
(2) Fire-wood	19,412	30,206	41,005	29,653	22,101	28,724
(3) Grazing	5,724	2,898	5,280	3,072	4,242	4,785
(4) Baital pods	2,840	2,563	1,915	4,512	3,441	3,828
(5) Lac .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Other products	3,928	4,073	6,624	6,696	3,898	6,131
3. Receipts	57,027	80,222	56,117	59,227	51,709	57,222
4. Expenditure	14,855	21,218	11,507	12,410	22,272	15,295
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation	2,667	3,130	3,799	12	12	12
6. Area closed to grazing	4,309	5,035	4,873	5,395	1,211	2,442

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT.

Taluka.	Previous settlement.				
	Description.	Period.	Average area, Acrems.	Average yearly Assesment, Rs.	Average rate per acre, Rs. & p.
Shahdolpur	Irrigated	1894 to 1907	.....	..	..
Kanwatsala	Do.	1895-96 to 1906-07	59,522	2,04,800	2 13 0
Wadhwa.— Jauhar tract	Do.	1905-06 to 1905-06	.....	..	..
Non-Jauhar tract.	Do.	1905-06 to 1905-06	71,597	2,04,884	2 14 0
Sakrand	Do.	1899-01 to 1910-10	39,924	87,222	2 4 0
Kandora	Do.	1899-1900 to 1915-16	55,762	1,70,211	2 1 0
Narohian	Do.	Do.	70,728	2,57,806	3 1 0
Mera	Do.	Do.	40,000	1,50,000	2 1 0

TABLE XV.—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT—*contd.*

Taluka.	Current (irrigational) settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest group.						
	Date of settlement.	No. of groups.	Kharif.				
			Orchard.	Rice.	Other crops.	Lin.	City abked by Gov.
			Rs. a. 3 5	Rs. a. 4 10	Rs. a. 5 5	Rs. a. 2 12	Rs. a. 3 0
Shahdolpur ..	1907-08 ..	2	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 4	2 8
Newsatoli ..	1907-08 ..	3	3 5	4 0	3 8	2 12	3 0
			3 0	2 0	3 0	2 2	2 8
Shigpora— Jauhar tract ..	1904-05 ..	2	4 0	4 0	3 0	2 10	2 10
			3 0	2 0	2 14	3 5	2 11
Non-Jauhar tract ..	1907-08 ..	2	2 5	3 0	3 0	3 12	3 2
			3 0	2 0	3 0	4 5	2 10
Sakrand ..	1900-21 ..	2		0 4	3 4	2 12	3 12
				1 14	2 14	2 0	2 4
Kandhar ..	1914-15 ..	4		1 5	3 10	2 14	3 5
				2 8	2 14	2 0	3 4
				4 8	3 12	3 0	3 4
Yandoltra ..	1914-15 ..	4		3 12	2 14	3 2	3 6
				5 4	3 8	2 12	3 0
Naro ..	1914-15 ..	4		3 8	2 10	2 0	2 8

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT—*contd.*

Taluka.	Current (irrigational) settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest group— <i>contd.</i>						
	Rahi.					Tutani.	
	Ris.	Rahab.	Rah.	Rahab. added to Rft.	Rft. added to Rft.	Rahab.	Rah.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Wadhwanpur	2 8	3 4	3 4	3 12	3 12	1 0	3 0
	4 12	2 8	2 0	4 1	3 1	1 4	2 4
Karagatah	3 4	3 0	2 0	3 4	3 4	1 0	1 0
	3 12	2 0	2 0	2 12	2 12	1 0	1 0
Highway—Jammoo tract	3 4	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0
	2 12	..	..	..	..	1 0	1 0
Non-Jammoo tract.	3 8	3 4	2 4	3 12	3 12	1 0	2 0
	4 12	2 0	2 0	3 1	3 1	1 4	2 4
Sakrand ..	3 4	3 4	2 4	3 8	3 8	0 12	0 12
	3 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	2 14	0 12	0 12
Kandhro	2 12	3 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	1 0	1 12
	3 4	2 12	2 12	3 4	3 4	1 0	1 12
Kandhro	2 12	3 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	1 0	1 12
	3 0	2 12	2 12	3 8	3 8	1 0	1 12
Moro	2 12	3 8	2 8	4 0	4 0	1 0	1 12
	3 0	2 12	2 12	2 8	3 8	1 0	1 12

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND CURRENT SETTLEMENT—*concd.*

Taluka.		Current (1913-14) settlement showing rates per acre for highest and lowest group—contd.									
		River Kacha.					Others.		Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessed amount.	Average rate per acre.
		Kharif and Post-rain.	Rain.				Rahel.	Hirpan.			
			Wheat and barley.	Other crops.	Land sown but not ploughed.	Stubble crop.					
								Acre.	Rs.	P. a. p.	
Shahdolpur ..		No river	Kacha.		0 12	0 12 0 0		61,235	1,00,442	1 12 0	
Nawalnub ..		No river	Kacha.		0 0	0 12 0 0		40,290	1,38,407	3 6 0	
Hajibon— Jainyo tract ..		No river	Kacha.		—	0 12 0 12		57,845	1,79,237	3 1 0	
Non-Jainyo tract ..		..	..	..	—	1 2 0 12		12,422	50,290	2 14 8
Sahran ..	2 8	3 0	2 12	1 8	—	0 12		22,040	1,07,000	2 2 0	
Kandlao ..	2 8	3 0	2 12	1 8	—	0 12 0 0		44,803	1,03,210	3 1 0	
Sambhro ..	2 8	3 0	2 12	1 8	—	0 12 0 0		70,728	2,17,000	3 1 0	
Mun ..	2 8	3 0	2 12	1 8	—	0 12 0 0		49,080	1,24,127	3 1 0	

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offence.				Persons convicted or found over 10					
				1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1. Offences against public tranquillity	..	..	..	Not available.	53	12	..	9	15
2. Murder	..	..	..		10	2	12	25	24
3. Culpable homicide	..	..	..		..	..	1	..	11
4. Rape	..	..	..		1	..	..	..	..
5. Ruhs, Criminal force and assault including grievous hurt	..	..	..		63	46	51	45	51
6. Dacoity and robbery	..	..	..		2	8	18	3	11
7. Theft including cattle theft	..	..	..		153	208	202	221	209
8. Other offences under Indian Code	..	..	..		140	149	176	277	211
9. Badlivelihood	..	..	..		145	89	105	185	157
10. Police	..	..	..		..	15	13	9	10
11. Salt law	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
12. Excise	..	..	..		..	1	7	22	12
13. Forest	..	..	..		..	51	12	6	..
14. Stamps	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
15. Municipal	..	..	..		..	105	37	16	24
16. Other offences	..	..	..		269	197	146	196	157
Total	..	..	..		901	1,011	1,019	1,050	901

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in					
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
<i>Original.</i>						
Persons tried by—						
Subordinate Magistrates		1,844	2,228	2,431	3,427	2,762
District, Sub-Divisional and First Class Magistrates		2,602	1,839	2,013	2,272	2,022
Court of Sessions ..		111	57	92	167	100
Total ..		4,557	4,124	4,536	5,866	4,884
<i>Appeals.</i>						
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates		127	49	61	107	82
In Court of Sessions ..		176	218	251	297	241
Total ..		303	267	312	404	323
<i>Revisions.</i>						
Number of appellants for revision by District Magistrate.		2	..	5	1	11
Do. by Sessions Court ..		28	20	30	41	9
Total ..		30	20	35	42	20
Grand Total ..		4,923	4,411	4,883	6,313	5,227

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TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Years.	Original.					
	Summation of suits brought in					
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judges' Courts.		
	For money or movable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	For money or movable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.
1916	2,710	290	3,000	..	2	2
1917	2,806	316	3,122	..	1	1
1918	2,823	227	3,050	..	..	..
1919	2,850	221	3,071	1	3	4
1920	2,678	224	2,902	2	..	2
1921	2,370	171	2,541	..	..	..
1922	2,334	100	2,434	..	..	..

Years.	Value of suits brought in		Appeals.	
			Total Number of Appeals.	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judges' Courts.	From districts.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.		
1916	19,22,000 14 3	90 0 0	31	1
1917	6,00,100 12 3	303 7 0	42	2
1918	5,54,000 8 11	....	32	1
1919	4,79,031 6 0	3,418 0 0	34	6
1920	6,15,879 0 0	3,432 0 0	60	1
1921	3,92,074 0 0	....	32	1
1922	4,80,434 0 0	....	43	6

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION.

Year	Registration offices.	Affecting immovable property.		
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.
			Rs.	Rs. & p.
1914	0	2,440	12,16,133 9,892 0 0
1915	0	2,770	13,04,800 7,803 0 0
1916	0	4,067	20,10,032 10,225 0 0
1917	0	5,371	24,28,172 13,360 0 0
1918	0	1,823	23,83,365 12,220 0 0
1919	0	3,211	23,41,308 12,095 0 0
1920	0	3,723	22,57,020 13,330 0 0

Year.	Affecting immovable property.		Total receipts.	
	Documents Registered.	Ordinary fee.	Ordinary fee.	Extraordinary fee and form.
		Rs. & p.	Rs.	Rs.
1916	82	965 0 0	10,277	1,107
1917	81	222 0 0	9,219	348
1918	44	114 0 0	14,140	1,303
1919	87	187 0 0	15,367	1,680
1920	42	109 0 0	18,003	1,230
1921	41	106 0 0	18,190	1,230
1922	93	131 0 0	15,233	1,100

TABLE XX.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE AS STOOD ON THE 31ST MARCH 1922.

Police Station.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Kandhote	1	2	7	28
Nangahary	1	2	6	33
Tharshah	1	1	4	15
Moro	1	1	5	18
Dundapur	1	1	3	11
Akroni	1	1	7	33
Kari Ahmed	1	1	4	11
Kawatsah	1	4	20	117
Sakhalapur	1	1	7	29
Shahpur	1	1	4	21
Tanjo	1	2	5	33
Se Jams	1	2	8	34
Hadi	1	1	3	10
Total	1	19	80	335

Police Station.	Total.	Extra guards.	
		Officers.	Men.
Kandhote	34	1	1
Nangahary	44	1	1
Tharshah	20	1	1
Moro	24	1	1
Dundapur	18	1	1
Akroni	38	1	1
Kari Ahmed	16	1	1
Kawatsah	144	1	1
Sakhalapur	37	1	1
Shahpur	18	1	1
Tanjo	38	1	1
Se Jams	42	1	1
Hadi	14	1	1
Total	405	1	1

TABLE XX—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE AS STOOD ON THE 31st MARCH 1932—*contd.**Summary for the District.*

Police Station.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Head Constables.	Constables.
1. At 4 Police Stations	1	7	17	60
2. At 20 outposts	1	1	23	57
3. At District Head Quarters	1	1	24	107
4. At Taluka Head Quarters	1	1	23	123
5. Armed	1	19	27	131
6. Unarmed	1	1	22	107
7. Mounted	1	1	20	65
Total	5	19	99	353
8. Sanctioned strength	5	19	99	353

Police Station.	Total.	Extra guards.	
		Officers.	Men.
1. At 4 Police Stations	90	1	1
2. At 20 outposts	90	1	1
3. At District Head Quarters	120	1	1
4. At Taluka Head Quarters	120	1	1
5. Armed	120	1	1
6. Unarmed	120	1	1
7. Mounted	120	1	1
Total	480	7	7
8. Sanctioned strength	480	7	7

SIND GAZETTEER
TABLE XXI—JAILS.

Name and Class of sub-Jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in	
	Males	Females	Total	1910	1912
Lock-ups and 3rd Class Sub-Jails.	155	70	225	68	72

Name and Class of sub-Jail	Daily average number of Prisoners in				
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Lock-ups and 3rd Class Sub-Jails.	89	105	131	168	123

TABLE XXII-A—REVENUE DETAILS

Head of Revenue realized.					1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	18,57,857	18,83,863	11,06,895	15,87,578
Stamps	..	..	..	..	71,359	73,686	82,244	1,04,128
Income-tax	..	..	..	..	28,581	33,830	29,900	49,117
Excise	..	..	..	..	2,11,286	2,12,767	1,71,551	2,02,572
Local Fund	..	..	..	..	2,45,093	2,38,711	3,89,170	3,10,772
Other Sources	..	..	..	..	8,460	8,138	7,878	7,759
Total	..	..	..	..	22,15,028	21,56,967	18,44,333	23,51,926

Head of Revenue realized.					1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	11,32,542	15,30,775	16,51,155
Stamps	..	..	..	..	85,857	90,178	1,03,101
Income-tax	..	..	..	..	58,792	4,000	22,210
Excise	..	..	..	..	2,14,215	1,15,422	1,65,863
Local Fund	..	..	..	..	2,23,405	3,79,911	3,27,422
Other Sources	..	..	..	..	8,506	10,523	30,237
Total	..	..	..	..	16,33,608	22,31,714	23,90,988

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKA
FOR THE YEAR 1922-1923.

Taluka.				Land Revenue.	Stamp.	Income Tax.	Excise.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mahabudpur	..	..	..	3,33,117	67,003	4,708	56,271
Kawachah	..	..	..	2,74,288	8,450	2,900	32,000
Wajir ..	..	..	..	2,98,805	2,176	2,182	1,545
Sakrand ..	..	..	..	1,80,947	1,902	1,086	5,673
Moro ..	..	..	..	1,64,800	8,274	8,111	4,204
Sagarshiro	..	..	..	2,24,414	28,000	5,204	30,100
Kandhro	..	..	..	1,25,000	7,321	8,088	12,100
Total ..				15,51,135	1,00,101	22,240	1,05,098

Taluka.				Other Sources.	Local Fund.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mahabudpur	..	..	..	16,000	73,100	3,31,000
Kawachah	..	..	..	321	88,120	1,09,120
Wajir ..	..	..	..	173	83,865	3,76,500
Sakrand ..	..	..	..	107	13,073	2,40,001
Moro ..	..	..	..	2,147	13,047	2,27,000
Sagarshiro	..	..	..	27,000	37,470	2,61,302
Kandhro	..	..	..	..	90,172	2,20,000
Total ..				46,227	3,87,422	15,09,623

TABLE XXIII—LAND REVENUE.

Particulars.					1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—								
(1) Arrears					81,577	54,990	56,864	91,064
(2) Current					17,27,286	16,28,709	11,61,570	16,85,722
Total ..					17,79,863	16,83,699	13,47,782	16,76,806
2. Deductions—								
(1) Remissions					74,074	1,09,424	86,401	54,529
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off					2,283	2,501	1,322	310
Total ..					76,357	1,11,925	87,723	54,839
3. Net Demand—								
(1) Arrears					49,094	50,990	35,162	97,134
(2) Current					16,55,619	15,49,294	11,65,587	15,21,238
Total ..					17,02,613	15,78,284	12,50,749	16,24,364
4. Collections—								
(1) Arrears					80,944	19,892	39,445	62,732
(2) Current					16,27,584	14,89,709	11,23,240	12,02,127
Total ..					16,47,627	14,89,599	11,56,685	12,57,879
5. Balance—								
(1) Arrears					20,603	36,101	49,717	37,404
(2) Current					25,049	20,301	64,547	29,894
Total ..					45,652	56,402	114,264	67,298

TABLE XXIII—LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

Particulars.					1929-30.	1931-32.	1932-33.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—					708,482	1,31,584	70,083
(1) Arrears					18,80,002	15,31,972	10,31,447
(2) Current							
Total ..					14,56,487	17,23,458	17,90,572
2. Deductions—							
(1) Remissions					1,31,704	63,715	25,722
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off					5,305	891	1,364
Total ..					1,41,711	63,506	29,379
3. Net Demand—					60,000	1,40,703	74,331
(1) Arrears					12,13,049	14,82,157	12,16,365
(2) Current							
Total ..					12,13,049	14,82,157	12,16,365
4. Collections—							
(1) Arrears					26,102	1,13,008	51,801
(2) Current					11,07,186	14,37,322	16,39,294
Total ..					11,33,288	15,50,330	16,91,095
5. Balance—							
(1) Arrears					84,925	27,869	22,509
(2) Current					1,16,730	91,573	17,977
Total ..					1,21,324	79,082	30,441

TABLE XXIV—EXCISE.

Excise articles.		Receipts from	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported Liquors ..	1.	License fee ..	553	578	544	446
B.—Country spirits and fermented	1.	Still head duty	99,091	1,10,002	95,678	1,01,440
C.—Liquors ..	2.	Distillery Revenue	25,254	24,826	26,228	44,000
		Total ..	1,44,898	1,35,406	1,22,450	1,46,886
Opium and its preparations ..	1.	Duty ..	7,310	8,090	..	..
	2.	License fee ..	4,101	4,240	12,780	10,027
	3.	State tax on sale proceeds	17,504	16,028	18,550	10,640
		Total ..	28,915	26,358	31,330	20,667
D.—Tobacco other than opium ..	1.	Fine on permits.	43,874	26,810	..	..
	2.	License fee ..	22,460	21,008	17,550	19,318
		Total ..	66,334	47,818	17,550	19,318
E.—Miscellaneous ..	1.	Alkali ..	150	302	84	350
	2.	Opium ..	..	..	280	62
		Total ..	150	302	364	412
		Total Gross Revenue.	2,11,386	2,12,107	1,71,654	2,08,072

TABLE XXIV—EXCISE—*contd.*

Excised articles.	Receipts from.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imported Liquors ..	1. License fee ..	872	701	1,801
B.—Country spirit and fermented	1. Still head duty	1,115	546	10,260
C.—Liquors ..	2. Distillery license fee.	11,717	11,587	21,828
	Total ..	1,35,942	85,548	1,18,872
Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..	....	....	....
	2. License fee ..	19,378	19,805	12,021
	3. Sale on sale proceeds.	16,004	15,375	14,589
	Total ..	35,382	35,180	26,610
D.—Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	....	....	....
	2. License fee ..	21,750	20,428	22,815
	Total ..	21,750	20,428	22,815
E.—Miscellaneous ..	1. Akkatt ..	123	209	204
	2. Opium ..	....	....	217
	Total ..	123	209	421
	Total, Gross Revenue	2,14,215	1,15,425	1,59,699

TABLE XXV—STAMPS.

Sale Periods.		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1. Judicial Stamps ..		22,847 4 0	25,180 0 0	27,600 1 3	28,094 5 0
2. Non-Judicial ..		47,677 0 0	47,607 11 0	65,348 4 0	65,128 0 0
(1) Foreign bills and related stamps ..		.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..		.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Bills of exchange Hundi ..		.....	10 12 0	.....	.....
(4) Impressed stamps and labels ..		47,677 0 0	47,607 11 0	65,348 4 0	65,128 0 0
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps ..		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..		71,524 14 0	72,887 11 0	92,948 5 3	93,222 5 0

Sale Periods.		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1. Judicial Stamps ..		24,154 5 0	20,918 4 0	20,065 6 8
2. Non-Judicial— ..		61,402 12 0	60,402 14 8	72,058 12 0
(1) Foreign bills and related stamps ..		.....	.....	.....
(2) Adhesive Revenue Stamps ..		.....	.....	.....
(3) Bills of exchange Hundi ..		0 12 0	.....	.....
(4) Impressed stamps and labels ..		61,402 0 0	60,402 14 8	72,058 12 0
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps ..		.....	.....	.....
Total ..		85,556 17 0	81,320 18 8	92,123 8 8

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX.

Year.	Part I— Individuals.		Part II— Companies.		Part III— Succidies.	
	Assessors.	Net Collections.	Assessors.	Net Collections.	Assessors.	Net Collections.
		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.
1916-17	2	80 0 0	..	..	..	..
1917-18	8	138 0 0	..	..	..	..
1918-19	8	83 0 0	..	..	..	..
1919-20 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920-21	8	179 2 0	..	..	..	..
1921-22	8	323 1 0	..	..	..	..
1922-23	23	1206 0 0	..	..	..	..

Year.	Part IV.		Total.	
	Assessors.	Net collections.	Assessors.	Net collections.
		Rs. & P.		Rs. & P.
1916-17	592	23,450 0 0	594	23,385 0 0
1917-18	728	34,891 0 0	737	34,800 0 0
1918-19	895	39,317 0 0	701	39,300 0 0
1919-20	114	46,417 7 0	224	63,417 7 0
1920-21	419	56,514 13 0	425	56,792 13 0
1921-22	550	42,961 0 7	550	40,091 0 10
1922-23	323	19,352 0 10	324	22,240 0 1

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX: CLASSIFICATION OF INCOME UNDER PART IV.

Year.				Income of Rs. 1,000—1,500.		Income of Rs. 1,500—2,000.	
				Assesses.	Net Collections.	Assesses.	Net Collections.
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1916-17	..	..	..	229	5,300 0 0	153	5,300 0 0
1917-18	..	..	..	303	10,424 0 0	243	6,037 0 0
1918-19	..	..	..	397	9,778 12 6	246	6,918 6 6
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922-23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Year.				Income exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
				Assesses.	Net Collections.	Assesses.	Net Collections.
					Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1916-17	..	..	..	131	1,36,767 0 0	593	23,455 0 0
1917-18	..	..	..	153	18,640 0 0	729	23,691 0 0
1918-19	..	..	..	112	12,805 1 1	600	24,217 8 8
1919-20	..	..	..	324	43,417 7 8	324	43,417 7 8
1920-21	..	..	..	419	55,314 19 8	419	55,314 19 8
1921-22	..	..	..	330	42,491 8 7	330	42,491 8 7
1922-23	..	..	..	323	59,832 8 10	323	59,832 8 10

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Particulars.				1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I—Receipts</i>							
Proportional Share				1,22,988	1,10,979	1,16,145	1,30,809
Education				80,850	77,274	1,06,180	1,22,794
Medical				2,282	12,728	4,967	16,512
Scientific and other minor Departments				1,989	2,498	22,847	2,779
Civil Works				3,873	5,855	5,445	6,995
Contributions				29,890	22,090	29,860	32,147
Funds				1,415	2,805	4,174	1,781
Miscellaneous				847	29	83	794
Total				2,44,235	2,39,711	3,08,179	3,19,772
<i>II—Expenditure</i>							
Administration				1,437	1,815	2,363	2,596
Education				1,64,169	1,17,323	1,89,825	1,78,432
Medical				26,414	28,821	20,340	41,270
Scientific and other minor Departments				7,783	9,825	9,342	10,898
Civil Works				78,289	73,912	1,35,429	1,38,780
Contributions				—	—	—	—
Funds				—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous				1,774	2,489	3,823	2,979
Total				2,19,903	2,35,145	3,31,362	3,75,145

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—*contd.*

Particulars				1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I—Receipts</i>						
Provincial Rates	..	..	..	19,731	1,30,852	1,34,900
Education	..	..	..	1,40,156	1,61,421	1,74,863
Medical	..	..	..	2,096	4,011	5,741
Scientific and other minor departments	..	..	..	11,000	2,956	3,882
Civil Works	..	..	..	2,400	6,542	5,678
Contributions	..	..	..	24,800	88,965	53,106
Funds	..	..	..	..	..	12,150
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	10,634	4,863	722
Total				2,33,407	2,78,611	2,97,432
<i>II—Expenditure</i>						
Administration	..	..	..	11,844	14,365	21,421
Education	..	..	..	1,78,944	2,07,580	2,30,171
Medical	..	..	..	14,290	44,016	64,023
Scientific and other minor departments	..	..	..	7,322	9,236	7,596
Civil Works	..	..	..	1,64,244	55,422	26,624
Contributions	..	..	..	..	..	..
Funds	..	..	..	..	..	11,888
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	3,471	4,008	4,145
Total				4,07,842	5,18,308	5,56,697

TABLE XXVII B—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF EACH LOCAL BOARD

Name of Board		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue					
District Local Board, Nawabshah		1,02,108	1,06,024	1,23,992	1,07,144
Taluka Local Board, Kandahar		6,810	7,136	7,627	7,993
Do. Sandhuji		6,599	7,870	8,287	8,229
Do. Moro		6,517	6,485	7,428	8,000
Do. Sadraul		6,374	6,790	6,584	6,985
Do. Nawabshah		6,600	6,241	6,363	11,300
Do. Shahdulpur		6,342	6,416	7,320	6,426
Do. Sanghar		6,624	6,546	8,400	8,606
Total		2,49,005	2,26,715	2,89,170	3,16,773
Expenditure					
District Local Board, Nawabshah		1,72,882	1,84,999	2,15,729	2,17,842
Taluka Local Board, Kandahar		6,746	7,279	7,748	7,619
Do. Sandhuji		6,626	8,308	8,912	8,507
Do. Moro		7,074	6,999	6,483	8,906
Do. Sadraul		4,881	4,797	4,803	7,188
Do. Nawabshah		10,536	9,822	9,566	10,901
Do. Shahdulpur		5,549	6,001	11,159	7,328
Do. Sanghar		7,219	8,095	7,147	8,407
Total		2,19,805	2,39,141	2,83,295	2,78,742

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

Name of Board.		1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Revenue		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Local Board		2,52,394	2,57,217	2,38,790
Taluka Local Board, Kandhar		11,149	2,139	5,693
Do. Nandolnagar		11,502	5,415	5,827
Do. Mura		8,661	1,835	5,724
Do. Narand		10,871	2,463	5,446
Do. Nandolnagar		9,798	4,128	7,447
Do. Nandolnagar		9,080	551	9,480
Do. Nandolnagar		10,175	4,144	9,072
Total		2,92,407	7,78,013	2,57,422
Expenditure				
District Local Board, Nandolnagar		2,51,064	2,41,667	2,24,894
Taluka Local Board, Kandhar		9,451	2,798	5,122
Do. Nandolnagar		12,082	4,654	6,049
Do. Mura		9,047	2,414	2,614
Do. Narand		11,059	2,280	2,614
Do. Nandolnagar		11,204	2,078	5,482
Do. Nandolnagar		9,050	2,280	4,394
Do. Nandolnagar		10,791	4,920	2,669
Total		4,97,832	7,72,299	2,56,897

TABLE XXVIII—MUNICIPALITIES AND NOTIFIED AREAS.

Year to which accounted.	Name of municipality.		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
1920	Tando Adam	Receipts ..	20,314 10 0	22,100 0 0	24,523 12 2	27,221 2 0
		Expenditure ..	22,800 7 0	20,584 11 2	20,010 14 4	20,547 11 0
1914	Mithlakujo	Receipts ..	12,200 0 0	10,200 0 0	10,004 0 0	27,124 0 0
		Expenditure ..	8,400 0 0	1,367 0 0	12,840 0 0	25,000 0 0
1920-21	Notified area Kachhi	Receipts ..	—	—	—	—
		Expenditure ..	—	—	—	—
	Notified area Sindh	Receipts ..	—	—	—	—
		Expenditure ..	—	—	—	—

Year to which accounted.	Name of municipality.		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
1920	Tando Adam	Receipts ..	40,213 0 4	42,223 7 5	45,200 3 4
		Expenditure ..	40,300 0 11	41,823 14 0	43,503 12 0
1914	Mithlakujo	Receipts ..	21,045 0 0	21,007 0 0	20,002 0 0
		Expenditure ..	22,927 0 0	21,011 0 0	24,070 0 0
1920-21	Notified area Kachhi	Receipts ..	1,012 14 0	1,220 7 0	—
		Expenditure ..	1,400 0 11	1,107 2 10	—
	Notified area Sindh	Receipts ..	2,240 7 0	1,904 0 0	—
		Expenditure ..	2,342 2 4	1,741 9 0	—

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION : PROPORTION OF

Name of Taluka.	Principal of religious.	Population		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
Kandhoo	Hindus ..	14,742	7,040	7,699
	Muslimans ..	65,482	30,354	35,128
	All religions ..	80,224	37,394	42,830
Melo	Hindus ..	8,150	4,002	4,148
	Muslimans ..	11,284	5,066	6,218
	All religions ..	19,434	9,068	10,366
Kashimur Poonja	Hindus ..	11,291	7,110	7,322
	Muslimans ..	16,622	8,316	8,306
	All religions ..	27,913	15,426	12,487
Kashimur	Hindus ..	7,403	3,456	3,947
	Muslimans ..	20,660	10,700	9,960
	All religions ..	28,063	14,156	13,907
Kashimur	Hindus ..	7,000	3,001	3,999
	Muslimans ..	16,385	8,382	8,003
	All religions ..	23,385	11,383	12,002
Kashimur	Hindus ..	20,077	10,010	10,067
	Muslimans ..	16,920	8,000	8,920
	All religions ..	36,997	18,010	18,987
Kashimur	Hindus ..	14,074	6,821	7,253
	Muslimans ..	28,100	14,185	13,915
	All religions ..	42,174	21,006	21,168
Total	Hindus ..	67,347	32,347	35,000
	Muslimans ..	1,11,185	54,285	56,900
	All religions ..	1,78,532	86,632	91,900

LITERATES (CENSUS OF 1921)

Literates			Percentage of Literates to total population.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
2,784	2,000	177	19	97	5
1,802	1,224	167	9	4	1
4,107	2,932	224	6	30	1
1,611	1,064	107	18	31	2
924	620	104	2	2	0'0
2,526	1,726	211	2	8	1
2,070	1,349	694	20	41	9
1,340	1,117	183	2	2	1
2,202	1,321	612	4	12	9
1,150	1,001	46	12	24	2
420	308	41	1	2	0'2
1,300	1,001	66	3	7	0'4
630	770	110	12	16	2
321	441	77	1	2	0'4
1,950	1,100	260	3	4	1
5,130	2,402	125	12	16	1
604	200	54	1	2	0'2
2,740	2,301	188	4	7	0'3
165	801	24	4	11	0'3
120	447	78	1	3	0'6
1,492	1,375	118	2	6	1
14,415	14,180	1,220	15	23	9
2,750	2,048	302	2	2	0'0
20,212	16,221	1,491	9	12	1

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

Class of Institution.			1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
A.—Jawahar									
1. High Schools.	Institutions		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Pupils ..	Males	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Females	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
2. Middle Schools.	Institutions		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Pupils ..	Males	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Females	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3. (a) Primary Schools Local Board.	Institutions		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Pupils ..	Males	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Females	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
(b) Municipal.	Institutions		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Pupils ..	Males	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Females	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
(c) Aided.	Institutions		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Pupils ..	Males	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Females	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
(d) Unaided.	Institutions		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Pupils ..	Males	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Females	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total, Primary Schools.	Institutions		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Pupils ..	Males	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Females	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
4. Training Schools.	Institutions		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Pupils ..	Males	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Females	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5. Technical Schools.	Institutions		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Pupils ..	Males	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Females	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total, Pupils.	Institutions		11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	Pupils ..	Males	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
		Females	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total Pupils ..			11,549	11,547	11,560	11,514	11,537	11,541	11,530

TABLE XXIX-C.—EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN 1921-1922.

Class of Institutions.	Under the Management of Government or Local Board.			
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
High Schools	1	..	..	..
Middle Schools, English	1	..	2	378
Primary Schools	1	..	103	7,002
Training Schools	1	..	..	..
Technical and other special schools	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	106	7,380

Class of Institutions.	Under private Management.					
	Aided by Government or by District L. B. or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
High Schools	1	163	..	..	1	163
Middle Schools, English	2	230	..	..	2	378
Primary Schools	132	4,425	..	..	230	11,408
Training Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and other special schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	135	4,718	..	..	344	12,907

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of Institutions.	Total Expenditure in 1913-14.							
	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Reversion of Native Lands.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all sources.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	2,000	—	—	8,440	—	1,040	20	10,500
Middle schools (English)	8,225	8,471	700	10,015	—	1,100	—	24,500
Middle schools (Vernacular)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary schools	1,00,870	58,945	3,410	800	—	300	17,800	1,62,325
Training schools	3,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,740
Technical and other special schools	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
Total	1,07,495	67,356	4,110	9,240	—	1,340	17,820	1,86,961
Scholarships	2,470	5,470	1,400	14	—	—	—	9,354
Stipendiums	—	1,000	—	470	—	—	2,244	3,614
Total	2,470	6,470	1,400	514	—	—	2,244	10,094

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths by cause.	
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.
1916	448,478	10,386	23.14	11,417	25.46	8	50
1917	"	9,729	21.80	11,186	24.94	16	"
1918	"	8,194	18.28	98,764	22.02	72	"
1919	"	8,387	18.70	8,411	18.76	8	18
1920	"	7,861	17.52	6,426	14.32	1	"
1921	418,652	8,273	19.74	3,175	7.58	1	"
1922	"	7,951	18.98	2,123	5.07	0	"

Year.	Population.	Deaths by cause—contd.					
		Small pox.	Fever.	Infectious diseases.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1916	448,478	"	10,776	52	142	187	281
1917	"	10	16,071	80	47	130	255
1918	"	22	98,262	70	140	103	162
1919	"	27	8,507	51	401	58	329
1920	"	218	3,738	32	177	58	474
1921	418,652	28	4,500	8	343	102	166
1922	"	5	3,954	0	65	112	190

TABLE XXX-B

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS

Talukas and Towns	Population	Births		Deaths	
		Number	Ratio per 1,000	Number	Ratio per 1,000
Talukas					
Kandhari	34,303	1,356	28.13	719	13.16
Seondolhar	97,615	1,374	18.18	992	10.09
Bhira	34,104	902	18.47	394	6.79
Sakard	55,522	973	18.59	387	7.00
Kawadhar	53,293	808	24.75	349	7.44
Shahdhar	70,566	1,128	16.96	549	7.78
Gujhar	40,156	922	18.48	495	9.19
Towns					
Kawadhar	2,771	16	19.00	18	8.65
Town Ahar	12,968	137	17.21	111	8.56
Shahdhar	5,908	184	29.70	79	13.38
Kandhari	12,640	73	27.36	43	21.38
Seondolhar	3,300	29	9.99	5	1.47
Total	418,522	7,921	18.92	3,731	8.91

FOR THE YEAR 1923.

Deaths from

Phases.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Typhoid.	Diarrhoeal enterocolitis.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
46.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
47.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
48.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
49.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
52.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
53.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
54.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
56.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
57.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
58.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
64.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
66.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
67.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
68.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
69.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
71.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
72.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
73.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
74.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
76.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
77.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
78.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
79.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
80.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
81.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
82.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
83.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
84.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
85.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
86.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
87.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
88.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
89.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
90.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
91.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
92.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
93.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
94.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
95.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
96.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
97.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
98.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
101.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
102.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
103.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
104.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
105.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
106.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
107.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
108.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
109.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
110.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
111.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
112.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
113.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
114.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
115.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
116.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
117.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
118.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
119.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
120.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
121.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
122.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
123.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
124.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
125.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
126.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
127.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
128.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
129.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
130.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
131.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
132.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
133.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
134.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
135.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
136.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
137.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
138.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
139.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
140.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
141.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
142.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
143.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
144.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
145.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
146.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
147.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
148.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
149.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
150.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
151.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
152.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
153.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
154.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
155.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
156.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
157.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
158.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
159.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
160.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
161.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
162.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
163.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
164.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
165.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
166.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
167.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
168.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
169.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
170.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
171.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
172.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
173.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
174.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
175.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
176.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
177.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
178.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
179.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
180.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
181.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
182.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
183.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
184.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
185.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
186.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
187.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
188.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
189.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
190.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
191.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
192.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
193.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
194.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
195.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
196.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
197.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
198.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
199.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
200.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
201.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
202.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
203.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
204.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
205.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
206.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
207.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
208.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
209.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
210.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
211.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
212.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
213.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
214.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
215.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
216.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
217.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
218.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
219.</							

TABLE XXXI.—HOSPITALS

Serial No.	Name of the Dispensary	Class	Witnesses present.	Expenditure in the year 1902	Average daily Attendance	
					Indoor.	Outdoor.
				Rs.		
1	Danda Adam	III	1874	8,715	2-55	152-26
2	Miso	III	1880	3,187	2-4	88-2
3	Kandhar	III	1880	3,327	3	82-1
4	Sakraud	III	1882	3,084	1-5	23-5
5	Tharodah	III	1885	8,524	7-5	31-9
6	Kyandharo	III	1886	3,280	0-8	42-8
7	Muchadpur	III	1887	3,274	1-2	67-5
8	Sawalshah	III	1888	10,318	2-5	49-1
9	Banghar	III	1888	10,782	7	31-2
10	N. W. Railway, Fedd Ahu	VI	1897	Not known	—	22-7

AND DISPENSARIES (1922).

Number of Out-patients treated during the year

1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.	
In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
41	13,855	56	14,143	81	13,249	81	11,538	54	10,380	79	10,188	57	11,225	61	11,227
42	6,064	50	6,511	48	7,103	32	6,709	35	9,729	42	4,328	46	6,220	38	6,541
50	6,601	51	6,612	27	7,061	26	6,661	28	5,119	30	5,250	23	6,679	28	5,859
28	2,640	45	3,098	32	3,119	38	3,597	45	2,769	32	2,717	24	2,636	21	2,694
31	9,713	52	11,672	59	9,133	24	7,002	26	6,979	17	6,832	17	2,066	27	5,106
40	6,375	28	6,694	26	6,544	23	6,602	33	6,044	22	7,547	16	7,322	24	6,559
64	7,066	49	7,060	39	7,092	63	7,300	63	3,886	43	5,861	45	3,897	46	6,181
114	4,190	61	5,065	19	5,919	107	5,773	95	5,268	15	5,064	74	7,226	116	9,129
	1,276		4,514		6,210	34	1,446	13	2,676	29	2,718	22	2,668	35	1,507
	3,406		1,319		2,761		3,516		2,128		2,572		2,972		3,094

TABLE XXXI.—VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Successful vaccinations	Urban	—	—	—	—
	Rural	11,416	11,010	8,403	9,123
	District	11,416	11,010	8,403	9,123
Successful revaccinations	Urban	—	—	—	—
	Rural	147	85	570	144
	District	147	85	570	144
Number of successful vaccination	Urban	—	—	—	—
	Rural	28-90	24-89	48-22	28-68
	District	28-90	24-89	48-22	28-68

Particulars.		1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Successful vaccinations	Urban	—	—	—
	Rural	8,323	11,984	11,254
	District	8,323	11,984	11,254
Successful revaccinations	Urban	—	—	—
	Rural	267	402	39
	District	267	402	39
Number of successful vaccination	Urban	—	—	—
	Rural	28-56	26-72	28-97
	District	28-56	26-72	28-97

* Definition "Urban" means municipal towns where separate Vaccination Establishment is maintained.

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES

Year.	Loss from			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.	
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.
1916	65	.....
1917	132	.....
1918	621	56	28
1919	805	92	5
1920	927	66	.....
1921	805	32	.....
1922	Not known.	37	Not known.
1923

Year.	Destruction of			
	Tigers.	Leopards and Panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
1916	11	297
1917	1	1,500
1918	8	673
1919	9	740
1920	7	710
1921	16	80
1922	Not known.	Not known.
1923

TABLE XXXIV—

Classification	Number of Societies.	Summit of Members.	Loans due by		Share Capital paid up.
			Individuals.	Coops and Societies.	
1. Banks—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910..	..	..	..	..	..
1921..	1	67	..	25,500	25,500
1922..	1	62	..	67,700	38,500
1923..	1	123	..	28,578	27,500
1924..	1	140	..	1,27,119	41,400
1925..	1	152	..	1,34,670	42,500
2. Agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1910..	12	720	47,356	1,100	12,200
Non-credit 1910..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921..	40	2,850	1,80,602	5,200	59,278
Non-credit 1921..	4	21	227	..	..
Credit 1922..	75	2,800	2,27,597	2,400	72,303
Non-credit 1922..	1	41	2,224	..	..
Credit 1923..	73	2,725	2,10,824	2,600	81,540
Non-credit 1923..	2	74	1,108	..	4,908
Credit 1924..	76	2,750	2,17,905	3,000	22,572
Non-credit 1924..	3	161	910	30	1,310
Credit 1925..	77	2,800	2,22,697	3,000	1,06,115
Non-credit 1925..	6	221	542	..	4,210
3. Non-agricultural Societies—					
Credit 1910..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1910..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1921..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1922..	1	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1922..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1923..	1	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1923..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1924..	1	..	..	..	..
Non-credit 1924..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit 1925..	1	307	..	..	1,385
Non-credit 1925..	..	..	..	..	..

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

[illegible]

CATALOGUED.

Pak - Gay
Gay - Pak

"A book that is shut is but a block"

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